# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XX., No. 19. Whole No. 525 } NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1900. {Price per Copy, 10c.


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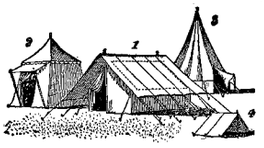

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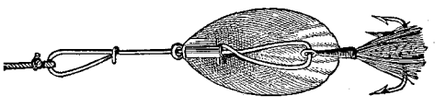

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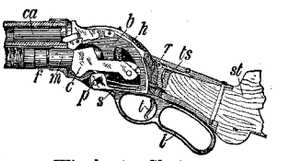

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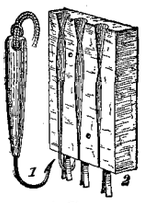

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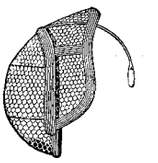

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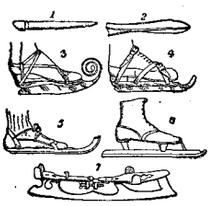

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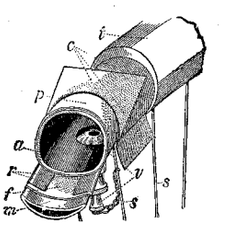

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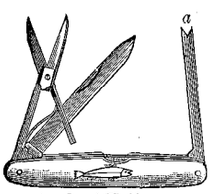

Anglers' Knife.

A Skillet—as used in camp.

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Modern Sporting Toboggan.

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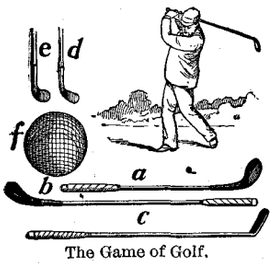
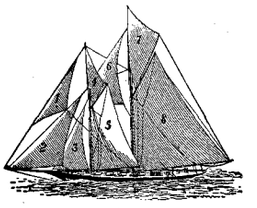


The Game of Golf.



A Schooner Yacht.

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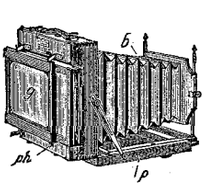
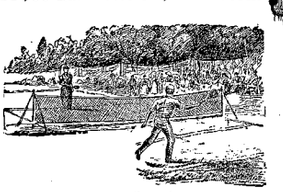
Sweater.

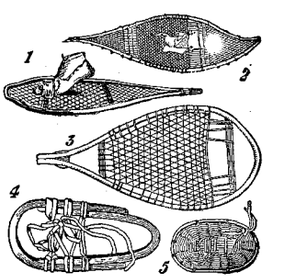


A Photographic Camera.



Lawn Tennis.

Pointer.



Snow Shoes.



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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XX., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 525

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### IN THE PHILIPPINES—WAR OR BRIGANDAGE?

THE reports that came from the Philippines last week were of such divergent character that both the expansionist and the anti-expansionist press found fresh opportunity for renewing their contentions—the one, that the war is practically over; the other, that it is not. Five despatches from Manila, one from Washington, and an article by ex-Consul Wildman contain these contradictory views. The first despatch was a special to the New York *Sun* giving an interview which its Manila correspondent had had with General Otis Tuesday evening of last week, in which the general said that he had "held the opinion for some time that the thing is entirely over," and proceeded to give proofs that the "guerillas" would no longer be able to "accomplish anything serious." Another despatch from Manila on the same day (May 3), through the Associated Press, reported that nothing has been heard of Aguinaldo since December, and that the belief prevails in Manila that he has been killed by the Igorottis, a native tribe hostile to him. A third despatch from Manila, last Monday, still further reinforced the view that the war is over by telling of the capture of Gen. Pantelon Garcia, the insurgent officer standing next to Aguinaldo in rank, and commanding all the native forces in central Luzon.

The rest of the reports referred to above, however, tend to support the opposite view. A despatch from Manila on Thursday of last week told of an insurgent attack on the little American garrison of thirty men at Catubig, island of Samar, in which twenty of the Americans were killed in a heroic five days' fight, and the remaining ten were saved by the opportune arrival of a relief force. "This fight," says the Associated Press correspondent, "has encouraged the Filipinos, who are now acting in an aggressive manner and threatening that section of the coast, particularly the town of Catarma, whence the garrison will probably be withdrawn to Laoan." An Associated Press despatch from Washington, of the same date, told of a new plan of the Filipinos by which they will organize into mounted bands of about one hundred men each, scatter throughout the islands, but remain in daily communication with each other, and "harass the American forces wherever possible." On the next day (May 4), another Manila despatch (Associated Press) told of a desperate fight at Leambanao, in the center of the island of Panay, in which a party of the Twenty-sixth infantry were so hard pressed by the insurgents that they had to leave four dead and sixteen wounded on the field. The remainder, says the correspondent, "had a narrow escape." The war, says the *Liberal*, the organ of the Filipinos, as quoted in the despatch, far from being over, is really more vigorous than ever before.

Mr. Wildman, formerly United States consul-general in Hongkong, says in an article entitled "A Reign of Terror in the Philippines," which appears in *Leslie's Weekly*:

"Altho General Otis would have us believe that the war in the Philippines is over, I learn from private sources of information of the highest authority that there exists a veritable reign of terror in most parts of the archipelago within gunshot from our army posts. Either General Otis is blind to the situation or is keeping the real facts from the American people. Aguinaldo's forces have scattered into marauding bands, and, leaguing themselves with the mountain Tulisanes and Ladrones, terrorize the country and effectually check the cultivation of crops and the sale of marketable products. . . . . .

"If we ever hope to put an end to this Indian warfare we must send additional forces to the islands. Our present corps is totally inadequate to cope with the situation and bring the war to a close. The islands, commercially or otherwise, will be utterly useless until life and property are made safe."

*The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) holds, however, that all this military activity on the part of the natives is merely bushwhacking brigandage. It says:

"That there are none so blind as those who will not see is shown by the determination of a noisy band in the United States to magnify and throw out of all proportion the incidents taking place in Luzon, and not to accept the statement that the war as a war is ended in the Philippines until there is out there an American regiment for every square mile of territory. It will be a long time, no doubt, before marauding is entirely done away with, since it can not be expected that thousands of soldiers, originally held together by the loosest discipline, will go back to their old pursuits without availing themselves of the opportunity of practising pillage and plunder on their own account, especially when they can throw the mantle of 'patriotic reprisals' over the robbery of natives who had peacefully welcomed the Americans."

The interview with General Otis, briefly referred to above, contains many valuable facts and opinions on the Philippine situation. He says:

"I can not see where it is possible for the guerrillas to effect any reorganization, concentrate in any force, or accomplish anything serious. We have one hundred and sixteen posts north of Manila, and ninety-four south of the city. Everywhere the people are giving valuable information, and are almost daily dis-

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closing hidden arms and other insurgent property. In the last batch captured we discovered Aguinaldo's property, which was scattered when he was fleeing from Tarlac. This includes valuable papers. The Filipinos who want peace are beginning to appreciate the power of the Americans to protect them, and are giving effective cooperation. The remnants of the guerrilla bands are thoroughly scattered and they are unable to remain for any time in any place."

Then he gave the interviewer some information that has an important bearing on the anti-expansionist contention that Aguinaldo did not wish war, but that it was forced upon him by General Otis. General Otis says:

"It [the insurrection] was inevitable from the start. When Aguinaldo left Hongkong and came to Cavite it was with the intention of fighting the Americans. Independence was the Junta's scheme even then. Recently we have come into possession of proof that when Aguinaldo went to Hongkong from Singapore the whole subject was discussed at a big meeting of the Junta. They planned that Aguinaldo should come to Manila with American assistance, make a show of cooperation until the Spaniards were expelled, and then drive the Americans out.

"Aguinaldo was unwilling to pursue such a course because it would be dishonorable. Sandico, who was minister of the interior in Mabini's cabinet, made a speech which carried the meeting. He declared that everything would be fair considering the object that was to be achieved. Aguinaldo yielded, and his entire subsequent course in the Philippines has been in complete consonance with the scheme. The Junta was then prepared and instructions were given, and subsequently, in the middle of January, 1899, they warned their friends in Manila to leave, saying that the time was near at hand. We have many documents in Aguinaldo's handwriting, including his plans for a rising in Manila last October, when he detailed the methods to be employed in assassinating the Americans. He is a mediocre man, with the knack of outwardly appearing honest and honorable. His strongest point was his ability to keep the discordant elements together."

The anti-expansionist press show no satisfaction over the recent native successes, but are roused by these reports of continued fighting to exclaim again against the uselessness and barbarity of it all. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says that the struggle "seems to have degenerated into a process of savage massacre on both sides," and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) observes:

"The remarkable thing is the little impression that all these horrors and this useless bloodshed seem to make upon the public mind. Even the religious conscience of the country seems to be asleep upon the subject of the wickedness of war—of such war as we are waging upon a helpless people 7,000 miles from our shores, who never did us harm, and whose only fault is that Mr. McKinley, for $20,000,000, bought them, their country, their liberty, and their independence from Spain.

"Even from the Ecumenical Conference—the great gathering of missionaries and of persons especially interested in the cause of missions, now assembled in New York—we have not heard one word of protest in the name of Christianity or humanity against the horrors of the wars which are being waged to-day by the two great branches of the English-speaking race on both sides of the globe. Good men talk of establishing missions in the Philippines—creating dioceses and building cathedrals there—but meanwhile hold their peace while the wretched Filipinos are being slaughtered."

The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) says:

"Every American hero sacrificed on the altar of conquest is worth 10,000 Tagals. Every American boy whose life was bartered away last week for Oriental trade was worth more to this country and to his home than are all the cheap coolie laborers of Luzon. But these sacrifices can be stopped any day by giving the Filipinos the same assurances of self-government that Congress has given the Cubans. And this wholesale slaughter of 'benighted beings,' who are naturally distrustful and resentful after three centuries of Caucasian abuse and deception, may be ended thus at once and without shedding another drop of blood."

## THE MINING DISASTER IN UTAH.

THE explosion in the coal-mine near Scofield, Utah, about ninety miles southeast of Salt Lake, last week, in which more than 200, perhaps 250, men lost their lives, seems to be the worst accident in the history of American coal-mining. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, as nearly every man in the vicinity of the explosion was killed; but the most generally accepted explanation is the one outlined as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"All the evidence published thus far in connection with the terrible mine disaster in Utah goes to confirm the theory that the explosion was caused by the ignition of a quantity of giant powder, intensified by the firing of the dust in the mine. There appears to have been a great quantity of the latter suspended in the air. There would be, naturally, in a mine of bituminous coal, above water-level and therefore dry, while the coal was constantly broken up and agitated by the picks and shovels of hundreds of workmen. In such a condition the dust would be almost as inflammable as the powder, and when ignited by the explosion of

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.
—*The New York World.*

"How long is it going to take me to tame this pesky critter, anyhow?"
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF OUR EASTERN PROBLEM.

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the latter the whole atmosphere of the mine would be set ablaze almost instantly, while the oxygen being burned out of it, the result would be the deadly choke-damp. The men who were not burned to death in the explosion were quickly suffocated by this, and hence there was no chance for any one not within immediate reach of the open air to escape alive. It is not necessary to doubt the statement that the mine was well ventilated and free from fire-damp, but these are not the only things to be looked after in order to make the workings safe. If the theory just stated is correct, there was gross carelessness somewhere in connection with the powder."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, published in the midst of the Pennsylvania mining region, says:

"Like the explosions which have occurred in Pennsylvania mines, it is difficult to determine the immediate responsibility. But like the similar disasters of this State, it may be assumed that lack of proper precautions is at the bottom of it and probably insufficient legal safeguards. Whether the mine was imperfectly ventilated or whether some incompetent or reckless miner took liberties with doors or lamps is matter for the Utah authorities to determine. Yet there remains for all the lesson that mining laws should go beyond the requirement of perfunctory examination of workings to secure the safety of human life. The requirements regarding ventilation and safety appliances should be of the strictest. In addition, the qualifications of miners should be fixed by law. Irresponsible persons ought not to be permitted to jeopardize the lives of their fellows."

"It is only by comparison," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "that one can gain a comprehension of the terrible nature of the disaster." It continues:

"The accident at Pittston, Pa., June 28, 1896, was deemed a horrible one at the time, but only ninety lives were lost there. At Newcastle, Colo., February 18, 1896, there was a loss of sixty lives, and at Red Canyon, Wyo., March 21, 1895, the loss was sixty-eight. These were considered appalling—and they were—but they are not in the same class with the Scofield disaster. The fatalities of that are not unprecedented, of course, but they are doubtless greater than have been occasioned by any similar accidents in this country. In the Welsh collieries they are not so uncommon. There have been several such disasters in Wales in which the loss of life has approximated or even exceeded this new record for the United States. At the Albion colliery in Wales, for instance, 286 lives were lost June 23, 1894, and at the Park Slip colliery, in the same country, 116 out of 151 miners went to their death with hardly a moment's warning. There was a loss of 176 in the Llanerch colliery in England in 1890 also, but these are all exceptional cases. Accidents in mines are frequent, and very destructive on occasions, but a loss of over 200 souls is so unusual as to seem terrible even for them."

The Salt Lake *Herald* says:

"There is something for the world to learn from such calamities. Those who use coal should reflect and give the man who mines it his due. He is entitled to more consideration than he gets. And the widows and orphans are entitled to the sympathy and assistance of thoughtful people here and elsewhere."

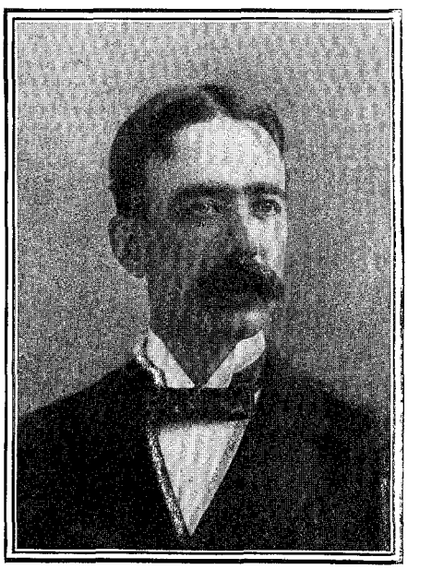
The Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

"The calamity at Scofield grows in horror the more it is contemplated. Our country has been in war for two years past. In no battle have there been so many killed and so few wounded. Some who had faced death in battle repeatedly and come out unscathed, went down to death in a moment in that terrible pit. Men stand benumbed in the presence of such a catastrophe. . . .

"We have all read of such calamities in foreign mines. We have read when the fishing fleets of New England come home in the autumn and report the number of the lost, what the sorrow is; but these have seemed far-away calamities to us, such as could not afflict Utah. But these dead and this sorrow are at our very doors; the truth is forced upon us that Utah is not exempt; that she must bear her part in the world's industrial tragedies. It ought to soften all our hearts toward our fellow men; it ought to cause the whole State to draw its arms around the stricken ones who are left, with a tenderness that will be as a balm to the hearts that are breaking and to the eyes that have grown weary with weeping."

## THE MOST EXPENSIVE CITY IN THE WORLD.

NEW YORK'S is the most expensive municipal government in the world. Last year, according to Controller Coler, the city received and paid out again, for all purposes, more than $200,000,000. The great city of London, with a million more inhabitants, was run at an expense of $20,000,000 less than New York, and Paris, with its vast and varied municipal services, pertaining to education, cleanliness, health, charity, banking, and its almost paternal care for its citizens, far in advance of the American metropolis in this respect, cost $18,000,000 less than New York last year. Indeed, the combined expenses of Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia in 1899 were only $1,000,000 more than those of New York. The city's expenses amounted to $19.56 per capita on the estimated population of 3,500,000. Mr. Coler, who gives these interesting facts in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (May), says that "the combined annual expenditures of the six largest States in the Union are less than those of the city of New York, and the financial transactions of the latter are equal in amount to one seventh of those of the national government." In spite of these enormous expenditures, however, the credit of the city is second only to that of the federal government.



CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER.

About $15,000,000, Mr. Coler reckons, is paid every year for the gratification of a sentiment, the sentiment that demanded the consolidation of ninety or more municipalities into a "Greater New York." He says:

"The municipality, by taking in the extra territory and population, doubled its debt, added less than one fourth to its tangible assets, and increased the cost of local government $15,000,000 a year. This added cost is the price paid by the taxpayers for a sentiment and for haste and carelessness in the work of completing consolidation. The cost of government for the enlarged city was in 1899 approximately $15,000,000 more than the combined expenditures of the various municipalities for the last year of their separate existence. This increase was excessive and altogether unnecessary to the maintenance of thorough and progressive government. . . . They are paying now $15,000,000 a year for the sentiment that demanded a city great in all save honesty and political wisdom."

By the charter of the greater city, Mr. Coler explains, "the salary of almost every officer and employee, from the mayor to the doormen of the police stations, is fixed by act of the state legislature," and as the representatives from New York City are in the minority in that body, the city has to submit to having the salaries of its employees regulated by those who do not have to share the taxation. The legislature also has so many other ways of getting at the city treasury that Mr. Coler says:

"It is going to be a difficult matter to make even an appreciable beginning in economy so long as the state legislature is permitted to exercise practically unlimited power to regulate the financial affairs of the municipality. Persons and corporations, be they honest or corrupt, when they seek to obtain money from the city treasury for any purpose, are going to proceed along the

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line of least resistance, and the smooth and open way has long been the legislature at Albany. Every session of that body adds something to the expenses of the city, and it is a short and dull one that does not add many thousands of dollars to the burden of the New York taxpayers."

Another source of loss is seen in the immensely valuable franchises granted years ago to private corporations. They yield barely $300,000 a year where they ought to yield, Mr. Coler thinks, more than $5,000,000. Finally, the raids upon the city treasury by corrupt officials cause a loss of perhaps $1,000,000 or more every year. "The methods of the Tweed ring have long been out of date in the city of New York," says Mr. Coler, "and fraud upon the public treasury has become a respectable calling." In conclusion he says:

"The possibilities of the future are greater than the dreams of to-day, but new policies and new methods must and will prevail. The development of Greater New York must not be hampered by a financial system antiquated and imperfect. The city should have power to develop its material resources into revenue-yielding improvements, and then, with honest and intelligent government, the burden of taxation will be reduced to a minimum, and the ideal of the grandest municipality in the world will have been achieved."

## A VICTORY FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE decisive majority of 225 to 35, by which the House of Representatives passed the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, is believed by many papers not only to show an overwhelming sentiment in Congress in favor of the proposed waterway, but, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, to represent "the sentiment of the American people." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says that "it was felt by many members, especially by those from the Western section, that a vote against the bill would be resented by their constituents, and might be punished at the polls." The bill directs the Secretary of War to construct "such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors," so that it does not necessarily at this point conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer or the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; yet, as some papers point out, it can be made to authorize any amount of fortification that may be thought desirable. It seems to be pretty generally believed that the Senate will not pass the bill, and a considerable number of papers think that many Representatives voted for it with the understanding that it would not go any further. "They never would have passed this bill at this time," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "without a plain understanding that the Senate should stop it." The same paper goes on: "It was a godsend to members standing for election to be able to vote for what the people want, to defy corrupting corporations, and repudiate European meddling in American affairs in one act, without incurring responsibility for embarrassing the country in its foreign relations or committing it prematurely to choice of a route, and it was really very obliging of Senators to relieve them of this responsibility by promising that the bill should go no farther." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that the vote "is to be regarded as an expression of opinion rather than as an act of legislation," and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) calls the action of the House "childish and purposeless." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"There is no doubt that the President—that is to say, Senator Hanna—decided that it would be 'good politics' to pass this bill through the House, thereafter to be strangled, and gave the necessary orders to the party cattle. The action is intended for campaign purposes alone. But how can we expect foreigners to understand this? How can we explain to them that Mr. McKinley is only playful in pretending to approve a bill which violates our most solemn national obligations? To defend him by pointing out that he will see to it that the bill never becomes law, is merely to double his disgrace—to say that he is not only reckless but insincere."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) has begun to call on the Senate to pass the bill. It says:

"Senators can not excuse their failure to act on the canal bill on the ground that they have not yet acted on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty when nobody is responsible for their failure to act on the treaty but themselves. Why do they not take it up and dispose of it? Why do they not vote on the Davis amendment, and give Secretary Hay a chance to exercise his diplomatic abilities by inducing England to accept it? The same men who are in the Senate now will be there next winter. Why should it be any easier for them to vote then than now?

"There are only two theories that fit the case. One is that the Senate intends to take some action after election which it does not dare to take before—presumably in the direction of surrendering the control of the canal to England. The other is that it does not desire to take any action at all, and is merely playing out the endless game of procrastination by which the railroads have disappointed the hopes of the people for a generation. The only way in which the Senate can keep the people from adopting one or the other of these hypotheses is by going to work in good faith at once."

In addition to the provisions for the defense of the canal, quoted above, the bill as passed by the House authorizes the President to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the control of such territory as may be necessary for the construction, operation, and protection of the canal, and for this purpose appropriates "such sum as may be necessary"; authorizes the President to direct the Secretary of War to construct a canal from a point near Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Breto, the canal to be deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels now in use; authorizes the President to guarantee the use of the canal to Costa Rica and Nicaragua; appropriates $10,000,000 to begin the work, and provides that the final cost shall not exceed $140,000,000.

It seems to be generally believed that no further action will be taken until the short session of Congress, next winter, when it is expected that the Isthmian Canal Commission will bring in its report and a new bill will be framed and passed.

## SECRETARY ROOT, THE DANISH ISLANDS, AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

SOME lively speculation has been started by an utterance of a strangely foreboding sort made by Secretary of War Root, in a speech at the Grant anniversary dinner in New York. "The hour is coming," said the Secretary, "and coming before many years, when we, the American people, will be forced either to abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it"; and, he added, "we may have to fight for it, but we can never abandon it." These ominous words evoked comment in all parts of the country, and, to some extent even in Europe. The state of our relations with almost every important country on the globe was carefully reviewed by the press. As no probable break in these relations seemed to be discoverable, however, many papers finally came around to the view expressed by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep). that "Mr. Root, if a slang expression may be permitted, was talking through his hat." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) called it "a case of political rooting"; the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) said that the Secretary was merely "rattling the saber" in the interest of his army reorganization bill; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) explained it by saying that the speech came "at the alcoholic stage of a public dinner." In the mean time, Mr. Root himself had been asked to explain the real meaning of his words, and he replied that they were merely "of an academic nature." The spirit of colonization and commercial conquest and political aggrandizement, he said, is certain, sooner

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or later, to come into conflict with the Monroe doctrine; "it may not be for ten or twenty or fifty years," but when it does come "the United States should be ready for it."

This statement might have allayed all fears if it had not been followed immediately by the publication in the New York *Times* (Ind.) of what purported to be the real explanation of the whole matter. According to this story, we were at the time on the brink of war with Germany and perhaps with Russia too. Negotiations have been pending for a long time, it has been supposed, looking to the sale of Denmark's West India islands to the United States; but a report has lately been current that the negotiations have been broken off. This formed the basis of *The Times's* story. It appeared from this narrative that Captain Christmas, whom the Danish Government sent over here to negotiate the sale, was approached by Mr. H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, who asserted that his company owned and controlled twenty-six United States Senators, and that the sale could not be effected unless a commission of about $300,000 was paid him as the representative of the company. This proposition Captain Christmas indignantly refused to consider, and when he saw that the negotiations were likely to fail, he concluded that Mr. Rogers's claim was true, and returned to Denmark. The Danish Government, *The Times's* story went on, concluded that since we had declined to buy the islands, we could not consistently forbid their sale to some other power. Denmark, therefore, purposed to exchange the islands with Germany for northern Schleswig, formerly a part of Denmark and still dear to the Danish heart. This, however, would give Germany an important foothold near our coast and near the Nicaragua Canal, and Secretary Root's stirring words, averred the writer in *The Times*, referred to a coming war with Germany over this encroachment on the Monroe doctrine. Another article in *The Times*, on the day following, hinted that Russia was also in the deal and would try to gain a foothold here.

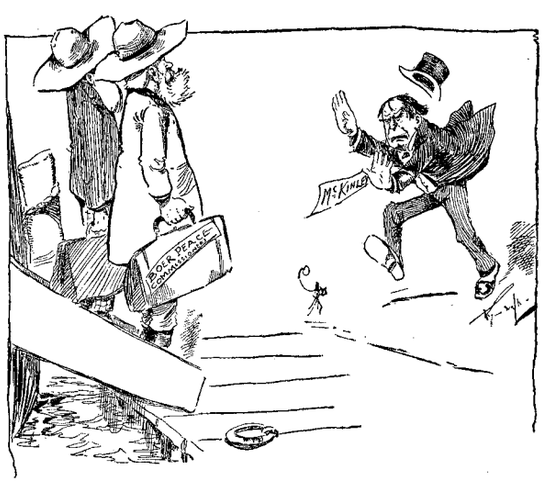
Of course, Mr. Rogers and the government officials in Washington were immediately besieged by reporters to investigate the truth of the story, and all concerned immediately denied that there was any truth in the sensational charges the story contained. Many papers think it is a "good story," but nothing more. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls it a "big yarn." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says: "If the story had been told a little later when the weather was warmer and news of greater importance less common it would have attracted more attention." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks it likely that some "nimble-witted faker of sensational newspaper yarns" sold the story to *The Times* "at the highest gold brick rates." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls it "moonshine," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"As an able-bodied story, the account in to-day's *Times* of the Standard Oil Company, with twenty-six United States Senators in its pocket, undertaking to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, or else to Germany, charmingly leads off the march of fancy appropriate to this budding springtime. We have not the heart to pick flaws in it. Such masterpieces of invention come along too seldom to be mutilated by rash hands. There are Danish islands; the United States is the largest dealer in islands now known to the trade; the Standard Oil Company—no *octopus vulgaris*—is capable of anything, as Voltaire said of Habakkuk. Those are the unquestioned facts, and why not let all the rest follow on as naturally and convincingly as it seems to in the imagination of *The Times* reporter? The happy May-time, with the sap mounting, is the fit mother of such joyous idylls."

## CHICAGO'S LABOR WAR.

THE month of May has been marked by a pronounced activity on the part of the working classes throughout the country. Labor parades have been held in the large cities, and several thousands of workingmen, most of them in the building and cigar-making trades, have gone out on strike. Of these symptoms of labor's unrest, the strike among the building trades in Chicago has attracted most attention. The labor troubles there are of long duration, and have arisen largely from the employment of non-union labor by the contractors and city authorities. The situation in Chicago is thus summarized by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"Last year a war began between the Building Trades Councils, representing the workingmen, and the Building Contractors' Council, representing the employers, which has put almost an entire stop to building in that city. It was believed that the disagreement had been arranged and a settlement reached before January 1, but these hopes were disappointed and the trouble has continued with a constant tendency to increase. Allied trades have been drawn into the vortex until hardly any branch of business is free from the effects of the strike. How great the




McKINLEY: "Go back! Don't come here until after election!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

RUSSIA
THE CONTINENTAL PRESS
EDITOR
RUSSIA WILL SIDE WITH JAPAN
RUSSIA WILL FIGHT TURK. THE
RUSSIA HAS DECLARED WAR ON INDIA AND BRITAIN AND GERMANY

LOOKING FOR INFORMATION.

RUSSIA: "Just thought I'd call around and find out who I'm going to fight to-morrow."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

## CURRENT CARTOONS.

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attendant loss is can be judged from the following estimate made by the Chicago *Tribune:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of men out of work in Chicago | 100,000 |
| Number of men outside Chicago unemployed because of strike here | 50,000 |
| Number of people in families of unemployed | 750,000 |
| Capital of contractors tied up | $25,000,000 |
| Contractors made idle | 700 |
| Loss in wages to workmen for each day | $250,000 |
| Loss to contractors a day | 400,000 |

"The street-railway companies and the department stores and small shops are reporting large losses as a result of the strike, and many children are being withdrawn from the schools. These, however, are not the worst features of the strike. Hardly a day passes without riots and violence in which men on one or both sides are injured. The courts have been compelled to take cognizance of the situation, and the city officials and municipal organizations have sought in vain to end the trouble."

Almost all the Chicago newspapers claim that Mayor Harrison has been too lenient in dealing with the strikers. Says *The Times-Herald* (Rep.):

"Unless Mayor Harrison is singularly obtuse to the sentiments and comments of all intelligent citizens outside the ranks of the most violent labor agitators, he must be aware that he is held responsible for the unprovoked and brutal assaults made by alleged union workmen on non-unionists. . . . His instruction to the police to take no part in the struggle between strikers and the non-union men who took their places has paralyzed the police force. It permitted the impression to go abroad that non-union men went about their work at their own peril, and has resulted in scores of instances where peaceful workmen have been assaulted with impunity."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) also declares that "the arm of the police force has not been nerved and strengthened by such unequivocal, determined, and fearless declaration on Mayor Harrison's part as would overawe the abettors and perpetrators of outrages upon peaceable toilers." On the other hand, the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) says that "no doubt a great deal too much has been made of these assaults." It maintains that the haughty attitude of the Building Contractors' Council, which declares that there is "nothing to arbitrate," has been largely responsible for the continuance of the labor troubles.

In the country at large, much indignation has been expressed over the accounts of the riots in Chicago. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says: "The men killed in Chicago are many, and the wounded are many, many more. It seems that when a man joins a labor union, either through perversion or cowardice or the cheating of his own conscience, he becomes incapable of ever questioning or criticizing the vicious influences that usually gain control." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) adds: "Men in this country must be free to do as they please, as long as they violate no law. And if union men attempt to abridge their liberty, they themselves will, in the end, be the chief sufferers." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) affirms that the present labor disturbances are due to the increased cost of living and to the fact that labor's wages have not risen in proportion to the general prosperity of the country. With this view the New York *Journal* (Dem.) concurs. The New York *People* (Socialist) claims that the Chicago labor troubles "prove two things":

"First, that we live in a very rotten state of society, where men must fight for the chance to work, where they can expect to save themselves from want only by taking away other men's chances of living; and

"Second, that the policemen—from Mike Cronin of the Twenty-first precinct up to President McKinley himself—are employed only to protect the interests of those who do no work at all, but who live and grow fat upon the fruit of other men's labor, and who laugh in their sleeves at the sight of those others fighting for the chance to pile up profits for the masters in order to earn a bare living for themselves."

## WHERE CRIME FLOURISHES MOST.

THE rapid increase of crime in the United States—so rapid that the clogging of the courts and the crowded condition of the prisons are themselves becoming serious problems—makes it important to ask what part of the country has the unenviable distinction of standing first in the production of crimes and criminals. It may surprise some to learn that crime in this country is on the increase; but that such is the fact is shown by August Drähms, chaplain of the California state prison at San Quentin in his new book on "The Criminal," a work that has the hearty indorsement of Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the famous criminologist. The swelling tide of crime may be realized by a glance at the following table from Mr. Drähm's book, giving a summary of the prisoners in the United States from 1850 to 1890:

| Sex, Color, Nativity. | Number of Prisoners. | | | | | Ratios to 1,000,000 Population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. |
| Total | 6,737 | 19,086 | 32,901 | 58,609 | 82,329 | 290 | 607 | 853 | 1,169 | 1,315 |
| Male | ... | .... | .... | 53,604 | 75,924 | ... | .... | .... | 2,101 | 2,368 |
| Female | .... | ... | ... | 5,005 | 6,405 | ... | .... | .... | 203 | 210 |
| Native born | 4,326 | 10,143 | 24,173 | 45,802 | 65,070 * | 207 | 371 | 733 | 1,054 | 1,233 |
| Foreign born | 2,411 | 8,943 | 8,728 | 12,807 | 15,932 | 1,074 | 2,161 | 1,568 | 1,917 | 1,788 |
| White | .... | .... | 24,845 | 41,861 | 57,310 | .... | .... | 740 | 964 | 1,042 |
| Colored | .... | .... | 8,056 | 16,748 | 25,019 | .... | .. | 1,621 | 2,480 | 3,275 |

* 907 nativity unknown not included.

The one encouraging feature of this table seems to be its revelation of the fact that a smaller percentage of our foreign-born population is inclined to evil than formerly. The variation is so slight that the percentage of foreigners who enter our prisons might be said to remain stationary; but it is at least not following the lead of the "native-born" column.

As to the geographical distribution of our criminals, Mr. Drähms presents another table which seems to give the Western States the undesirable honor of leading the country, not only in the high percentage of criminals, but in the increase in the decade before the last census. Here is the table:

| Geographical Divisions. | Ratios to 1,000,000 Inhabitants. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880. | 1890. | | |
| The United States | 709 | 722 | 13 | |
| North Atlantic | 768 | 832 | 64 | |
| South Atlantic | 704 | 730 | 26 | |
| North Central | 510 | 491 | .. | 19 |
| South Central | 891 | 842 | .. | 49 |
| Western | 1,268 | 1,341 | 73 | |

It is of considerable interest to note, too, the favorite habitat of the various specific crimes, such as larceny, burglary, homicide, etc., and here, also, Mr. Drähms is compelled to give his section of the country first place. He says:

"In the United States, as elsewhere, larceny, as the leading crime, is also the most fluctuating locally and periodically, depending upon climatic as well as upon industrial and economic conditions for support. Thus, its lowest ratio (24 per 100,000) is found in the North Central (agricultural) group of States, doubling as it merges into the South Central, and reaching its climax in the Western cluster of States where property and custom are perhaps less strongly protected than in the older and steadier communities. Burglary, as the more aggressive form of crime, is very nearly even in the North and South Central divisions, but pushes abruptly from 11.5 per 100,000 in the latter up to 37.6 in the Western division. Robbery is quite uniform, asserting itself in the Western division with similar forcefulness; while sexual offenses, usually attributed to warmer climates, appear to be most pronounced in the North Atlantic and the South Central States. Forgery keeps well apace with, and merges into, its twin brother, robbery, in the North and South Central divisions, to double in the Western. Homicide reaches its minimum in the North Atlantic (5.8 per 100,000), doubles (11.1) in the South

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Atlantic, again doubles (22.7) in the South Central, and reaches its highest (27.3) in the Western division."

Looking over the whole field, however, Mr. Drähms reaches the encouraging conclusion that "while petty offenders and general misdemeanants are on the whole on the increase, perhaps somewhat in advance of the growth of population, serious crimes do not share in any appreciable degree in this onward movement."

## TOLSTOY'S OPINION OF MODERN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S belief that "hanging a man is the worst use you can put him to," is shared by Count Tolstoy, who goes still further in his latest novel and preaches against imprisonment for crime. The whole of "The Resurrection," in fact, is a scathing arraignment of the Russian judicial system; and Count Tolstoy argues that imprisoning a man is not only a frightfully bad "use to put him to," but that the moral character of every judge, policeman, or other officer who has to do with the administration of justice becomes bent and weakened by having to punish people who are often more innocent than the officers of justice themselves. And even if guilty, argues Tolstoy, many of the poor creatures are the victims of their environment, and we are to blame for their environment; so that if any one is to be haled into court, we are the ones to go. He illustrates this by the case of a lad of twenty years who stole some worthless mats while drunk. Nekhlúdoff, the principal character of the book, is on the jury, and after hearing the testimony he reflects sadly on the causes of crime, and the "awful and horrid tomfoolery" of judicial procedure with which we try to cure it:

"'Even supposing [ponders Nekhlúdoff] that this boy is the most dangerous of all that are here in the court, what should be done from a common-sense point of view when he has been caught? It is clear that he is not an exceptional evil-doer, but a most ordinary boy; every one sees it—and that he has become what he is simply because he got into circumstances that create such characters; and, therefore, to prevent such a boy from going wrong, the circumstances that create these unfortunate beings must be done away with.

"'But what do we do? We seize one such lad who happens to get caught, knowing well that there are thousands like him whom we have not caught, and send him to prison, where idleness, or most unwholesome, useless labor is forced upon him, in company of others weakened and ensnared by the lives they have led. And then we send him, at the public expense, from the Moscow to the Irkutsk government, in company with the most depraved of men.

"'But we do nothing to destroy the conditions in which people like these are produced; on the contrary, we support the establishments where they are formed. These establishments are well known: factories, mills, workshops, public-houses, gin-shops, brothels. And we do not destroy these places; but, looking at them as necessary, we support and regulate them. We educate in this way not one, but millions of people, and then catch one of them and imagine that we have done something, that we have guarded ourselves, and nothing more can be expected of us. Have we not sent him from the Moscow to the Irkutsk government?' Thus thought Nekhlúdoff with unusual clearness and vividness, sitting in his high-backed chair next to the colonel, and listening to the different intonations of the advocates', prosecutor's, and president's voices, and looking at their self-confident gestures. 'And how much and what hard effort this pretense requires,' continued Nekhlúdoff in his mind, glancing around the enormous room, the portraits, lamps, armchairs, uniforms, the thick walls, and large windows; and picturing to himself the tremendous size of the building, and the still more ponderous dimensions of the whole of this organization, with its army of officials, scribes, watchmen, messengers, not only in this place, but all over Russia, who receive wages for carrying on this comedy which no one needs. 'Supposing we spent one hundredth of these efforts helping these castaways, whom we now only regard as hands and bodies, required by us for our own peace and comfort. Had some one chanced to take pity on him and given some help at the time when poverty made them send him to town, it might have been sufficient,' Nekhlúdoff thought, looking at the boy's piteous face. 'Or even later, when, after twelve hours' work at the factory, he was going to the public-house, led away by his companions, had some one then come and said, "Don't go, Vania; it is not right," he would not have gone, not got into bad ways, and would not have done any wrong.

"'But no; no one who would have taken pity on him came across this apprentice in the years he lived like a poor little animal in the town, and with his hair cut close so as not to breed vermin, and ran errands for the workmen. No, all he heard and saw, from the older workmen and his companions, since he came to live in town, was that he who cheats, drinks, swears, who gives another a thrashing, who goes on the loose, is a fine fellow. Ill, his constitution undermined by unhealthy labor, drink, and debauchery—bewildered as in a dream, knocking aimlessly about town, he gets into some sort of a shed, and takes from there some old mats, which nobody needs—and here we, all of us educated people, rich or comfortably off, meet together, dressed in good clothes and fine uniforms, in a splendid apartment, to mock this unfortunate brother of ours whom we ourselves have ruined.

"'Terrible! It is difficult to say whether the cruelty or the absurdity is greater, but the one and the other seem to reach their climax.'"

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE plum-tree will never look quite the same to Mr. Quay again.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE rebels are reported to have won in Colombia. This makes them patriots.—*The New York World.*

IF the Sultan thinks he can switch us into a discussion of the century question he is mistaken.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF it is true that the Boers are looking to Bryan for help, the arrangement is an exceedingly reciprocal one.—*The Detroit News.*

OUR manifest destiny seems to be the destiny which can be hitched up to the largest number of political band-wagons.—*The Detroit Journal.*

MR. QUAY will not cry over spilt milk. But he will probably have a long memory for the man who pushed the can over.—*The Washington Star.*

IF Secretary Hay can make the Sultan pay up he can get several other bills against him to collect on liberal commissions.—*The Chicago Record.*

NO doubt Mr. Carnegie is right in saying trusts are good things for the poor, but comparatively few poor persons are able to get one.—*The Detroit News.*

POSSIBLY Admiral Dewey feels that it is more nautical and appropriate to leave the public at sea concerning his political opinions—*The Washington Star.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY is beginning to find out that to sink a hostile fleet is but a minor achievement in the career of a presidential candidate.—*The Baltimore American.*

NULLA VESTIGIA RETRORSUM.—We shall not falter even tho our new responsibilities confront us with problems to stagger a commencement orator.—*The Detroit Journal.*

"IS it true that you Filipinos are making secret visits to Manila?" "Well," answered the native, "we've got to get into Manila once in a while so as to get the news from the sympathizers in America and find out how the war is getting on."—*The Washington Star.*

"WHAT is an island?" asked the teacher, addressing her interrogation to the class in geography. "An island, ma'am," replied Johnny Broadhead, a studious lad who had Porto Rico in mind, "is a body of land entirely surrounded by politics."—*Puck.*

MOOSLEY: "What would you do if you had a million dollars a year?" Mudge: "The assessor, of course." From the foregoing, the casual reader may learn that in America, where even the lowest has a chance to rise, the great middle class is fully alive to and able to assume the plain duties inherent in the possession of wealth.—*The Indianapolis Press.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* summarizes the Republican and Democratic platforms up to date thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| We indorse— | We repudiate— |
| We rejoice— | We mourn— |
| We glory— | We decry— |
| We are proud— | We are ashamed— |
| We heartily support— | We condemn— |
| We entrust— | We denounce— |
| We commend— | We disavow— |

It is scarcely necessary to say which is which.—*The Boston Herald.*

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE AMERICAN DRAMA OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

IN letters, painting, sculpture, architecture, and music it is commonly conceded that the past ten years have been a period of movement, and for the most part of substantial progress. Can the same be said of the stage? Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer, the dramatic critic and translator of Hauptmann, thinks it can not. In the first number of the new monthly *Criterion* (April), he says:

"Men to whom, ten years ago, we looked with hope for the development of a national drama, have not made good. It may or may not be the fault of the managers, or of the 'stars,' or of our social scheme, that playwrights of parts, like Mr. Augustus Thomas, Mr. Clyde Fitch, and Mr. Henry Guy Carleton, have advanced so little since their first successes. The fact remains. And it is distressing.

"Even more disheartening is it to note that authors like Mr. Bronson Howard, and others, lately in the enjoyment of unquestionable popularity, have either lost interest in their art or have found it advisable to rest on their laurels. More painful than all is the extinction, for the time being, of the ambition which once prompted Mr. James A. Herne, an original and curious dramatist, to give us those possibly imperfect but assuredly admirable and interesting works, 'Margaret Fleming' and 'Shore Acres.' The failure of his 'Griffith Davenport' has discouraged Mr. Herne. He is no longer young. He has lost faith, both in his mission and in the public.

"If our playgoers took art a little more seriously than they do; if our managers were less narrowly practical; if our critics were more ready to detect new talent; if our playwrights thought less of their royalties and more of fame——

"If, in a word, America were not America, but France or Germany or Norway—a land striving after idealities rather than materialities, and setting art upon a lofty pedestal—things might be different. Some day—some day—we too may have our Hauptmanns and our Sudermanns, our Björnsons and our Maeterlincks. 'But we must make money or we perish,' cry the playwrights. 'We are in the business to grow rich,' exclaim the managers. 'And we are doing what we are paid to do,' add the critics.

"Yes. That is the misery of it. That is the pity. That is the curse. Drama, to most Americans, is not, as it should and no doubt will be, a matter of art. It is a matter of business."

And yet, despite this sad outlook, Mr. Meltzer owns that he is "a shameless and impenitent optimist"; for he believes in the future of the American drama as firmly as he disbelieves in its present. Public taste is slowly, yet perceptibly, improving. Henry de Mille, Sardou, Hoyt, "The Old Homestead," and "The County Fair"—favorites of ten years ago—have lost much of their potency, we are told. In their place we have Bisson, Feydeau, Pinero, Grundy, and Rostand. Mr. Meltzer is not among those who would confine the drama to ideals of the Sunday-school and the young ladies' seminary:

"Turning to comedy, in the strict sense of the word, and to drama, we may find comfort in the fast-spreading appreciation of the surely vital facts that the more nearly plays approximate to the essential truths of life, the greater their sincerity, their logic, and their insight into the strange complexities of human nature, the more worthy are they of our admiration and the more valuable are they as contributions to stage literature. Since the time when 'The Wife,' 'The Charity Ball,' and 'Men and Women' passed muster as models of stagecraft, we have gone far on the road to realism. Some, shrinking from the crude portraiture of human frailty in 'Sapho,' and from the grossness of 'smart' comedies like 'The Degenerates,' may think that we have gone too far. I do not agree with them. We should beware of confounding the true realism with the false. No one has been more outspoken in dealing with the atrocities, the brutalities, and the obscenities of life than Shakespeare. But (and this makes all the difference between impurity and purity) Shakespeare treated even the most shocking themes with the rare grace and charm of art. 'Sapho,' handled by a Dumas, might have had something, at least, of the deep pathos which attracts us in 'Camille.' The chief reproach that I should bring against the powerful story of Alphonse Daudet which Mr. Fitch has dramatized is, not that it shows us the bad, seamy side of womanhood (Shakespeare's women are not all virtuous), but that it teaches us to set more store on prudence—selfish, vulgar, heartless prudence—than on the foolish, reckless, wretched, but at least unselfish honesty of love.

"And here I shall perhaps be pardoned if I go out of my way for a few moments to tell you what Daudet himself thought of 'Sapho.' In days gone by I saw much of the French novelist. For months, while he was writing this novel which has caused such an upheaval of indignation here, I visited him frequently at his home, near the gardens of the Luxembourg in Paris. I had translated one of his stories for him, 'l'Évangéliste,' and he had asked me, in a general way, to translate the others. When he had completed 'Sapho' (of which I knew nothing but the title) it occurred to him that the story would not commend itself to American and English readers. He wrote to me at once a few frank lines (I treasure them among my autographs) expressing his opinion of the books: '*Il est vif, très-vif, et quoique d'une grande retenue d'expression il touche à des choses terribles.*' ('It cuts deep, very deep, and, tho most reserved in expression, it deals with terrible subjects.') I do not discuss the book.

"The theme of the 'Sapho' of Mr. Clyde Fitch has some resemblance to that of Mr. Pinero's remarkable drama, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' But the art, the incisive irony, the dexterity, the tact, which distinguished the latter play are sadly missing in the American effort. Mr. Fitch has hardly been 'reserved in expression.' He has painted his pictures and his characters so coarsely that they offend, I will not say morality, but taste. Between his 'Sapho' and the original story, between his drama and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' is the distance dividing the nude in art from the naked in nature. In judging the American work, it would, no doubt, be proper to condemn the want of delicacy. But to denounce it as a common piece of pruriency seems harsh, and just the least bit ignorant."

In drama it is taste, nicety of touch, and discretion that form the necessary equipment of the real artist; and in these, says Mr. Meltzer, American playwrights have not yet proved themselves equal to the leading modern European dramatists—Pinero, Meilhac, Rostand, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Giocosa—who are only beginning to be appreciated by a portion of the public. The grim and earnest meaning attached to realism abroad is not understood here; still less is symbolism. Yet there is still hope for the American people if they will persevere:

"In time, maybe, much that at present seems mysterious, odd, and laughable will become clear to us. We are no duller than other nations, if we have had less intercourse with art. We have inherited the germs of many tastes, of many forms of art, from all the races who have overrun the land. We are the heirs of all the ages. Wait and see. The coming century may work a mighty change. In twenty years we have learned much of music. We have acquired notions, and possibly more than notions, of what constitutes good architecture, good painting, and good sculpture. Soon we may reach a point at which we shall look to the theater not only for brief relaxation from our business cares, but for the emotional delight, the intellectual relief, the spiritual uplift, which shall convert it from a mere playhouse into a temple of art. Then, and not till then, shall we know the full beauty and the power of drama."

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**The Cowper Centenary.**—The one hundredth anniversary of Cowper's death was celebrated at Olney, England, on April 25. The Cowper Museum, which forms a part of Cowper's house—lately presented to the town by Mr. Collingridge—was formally opened. Mr. Clement Shorter, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, and Dean Farrar took part in the ceremonies. *The Westminster Gazette*, apropos of the announcement that Cowper's hymns were to be sung in churches and chapels all over England on the Sunday preceding the centenary, says:

"It is probably by such well-known hymns as 'God moves in a

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mysterious way' and 'Hark, my soul, it is the Lord,' that the poet now most truly lives on the lips of the people—by the hymns and by 'John Gilpin.' There are, however, other pieces still popular—the 'Loss of the Royal George,' the 'Ode to Alexander Selkirk,' the lines on his mother's portrait. Fashions pass in poetry, as in other things, and Mr. Birrell has reminded us that in Miss Austen's day the reading aloud of Cowper was accepted as a test of a lover's sensibility. 'Nay, mamma, if he is not to be animated by Cowper!' exclaimed Marianne Dashwood in disdain of her sister's lover. In his day Mr. Birrell says the test was 'The Blessed Damosel.' Perhaps to-day it is 'The Absent-minded Beggar.' But, fashions apart, Cowper can never lose the affection of the lovers of English literature. If at first Cowper's Letters were read for the sake of his poetry, henceforth Cowper's poems must always be read for love of Cowper the letter-writer. A complete edition of Cowper's Letters is, by the way, one of the promised services of Mr. Wright. Southey is incomplete, Grimshaw is worse than incomplete, and Cowper's Letters are among the rare things in literature of which it is difficult to have too much."

## KIPLING'S EVIL INFLUENCE ON ANGLO-SAXON CHARACTER.

MME. BLANC ("Th. Bentzon"), the French critic, does not consider that Kipling is having a wholesome effect upon the British mind. She goes so far as to assert that his writings appeal to the worst instincts of the Anglo-Saxon, and their evil effect extends to America. She writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (April 1) that while Kipling is adored by soldier and sailor alike, he misrepresents them at times, and he presents in his writings a very unusual admixture of elements. She writes:

"Many ingredients heterogeneous in appearance are dragged into his composition; the most brutal realism, the slang of the outskirts of London, are put side by side with the marvelous exoticism of the jungle; the perfume of the rose and of the sandal-wood mingles with the odor of the gutters; symbolism and the reportorial method exist on an equal footing."

Mme. Blanc recognizes in Kipling a man who searches for impressions in the midst of all peril, and in the most unhealthy climates; one who has quick insight and a powerful faculty for assimilating. Whatever comes within his grasp he makes use of to the best advantage. He is a born journalist and has the dominant quality of the journalist—aptness, opportuneness. But he makes unguarded use of the bad and seems to court the vulgar. She calls "The Recessional" "a pretended religious chant," which "will remain a monument of measureless blunders." In it Kipling pretends to pray to the Lord of Hosts for humility in triumph, but the poem rings with a boastful pride.

Further on, after reviewing some of Kipling's work, especially that dealing with the army and "Soldiers Three," Mme. Blanc writes that if the religion of Kipling appears to be doubtful, there is no doubt about his fanaticism when war and imperialism are in play; she says that he has blown this double trumpet without stopping an instant. Again she writes that everything appears equally good to Kipling; he upholds human butchery and coarseness, and excites Anglo-Saxon animalism. She continues:

"An excellent review, of a very religious character, printed in *The Outlook*, gave some very vivid reflections upon English politics and the theories of Kipling. By what right does this pagan, this pirate, pose as a director of consciences, as a composer of sacred songs? He gives no pledges which ought, by their very nature, to show that his hymns are addressed to the God of Justice. What! an admirer of Cecil Rhodes! . . . Must we then conclude that an empire can not be founded by honest men? Mr. Rhodes's arms, there is no doubt, are the same that served Jameson; his duplicity is only equalled by his cynicism; he believes that all men are to be sold; he is the administrator of corruption and of iniquity. His god, if he has one, resembles very much a union of all devils—blind to all good for the empire, and having a thirst for gold, a lust for territory. This question of the god of Mr. Rhodes and of Mr. Kipling has importance, because England and America, to-day, are in great peril of adoring the same god."

Mme. Blanc further writes:

"We repeat it: upon the final victory of England in a struggle that has but just begun will depend very much the future popularity of the views Kipling takes of the army, the navy, the education of men, colonial extension, and the interesting problem of the government of different races united upon one soil. But, whatever happens, he will remain the one writer, original and modern among all others, who has known how to seize the element of beauty in our practical life—to transform the hissing of steam into music."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SECRET OF WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN FICTION.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, in her introductions to the different volumes of the Hawarth edition of Charlotte Bronté's works, gives a kindly estimate of Charlotte and her sisters, Emily and Anne. Incidentally, also, she touches upon the general subject of woman's success in fiction. The Bronté books live, she tells us, because the Bronté sisters live, just as Byron and Voltaire live, not for what they wrote, but for what they were. "Charlotte Bronté," says Mrs. Ward, "is Jane Eyre and Lucy Snowe, the two chief heroines of her books. She can not be thought of apart from what she has written, and everything that she wrote has the challenging quality of personal emotion or of passion, moving in a narrow range among very concrete things, and intimately fused throughout with the incidents and feelings of one small, intense experience."

In an analysis of "Jane Eyre," Mrs. Ward speaks of the weakness of its plot, the grotesqueness of its scenes, and the poor quality of its satire and fun; yet "Jane Eyre" persists, and Charlotte Bronté is with the immortals. And the reason? Mrs. Ward answers:

"Simply, one might say, Charlotte Bronté herself. Literature, says Joubert, has been called the expression of society; and no doubt it is, looked at as a whole. In the single writer, however, it appears rather as the expression of studies or temper or personality. 'And this last is the best. There are books so fine that literature in them is but the expression of those that write them.' In other words, there are books where the writer seems to be everything, the material employed, the environment, almost nothing. The main secret of the charm that clings to Charlotte Bronté's books is and always will be the contact they give us with her own fresh, indomitable, surprising personality—surprising above all."

The power and charm of her personality, we are told, are due to the fact that Charlotte Bronté was first and foremost an *Irish woman*, and that her genius is at bottom a Celtic genius. This fact has never, Mrs. Ward thinks, been sufficiently recognized by critics. Charlotte Bronté's father came from an Irish cabin in County Down, her mother was a Cornish woman. Her own characteristics are disinterestedness, melancholy, wildness, wayward force and passion, forever wooed by sounds and sights to which other natures are insensible—by murmurs from the earth, by colors in the sky, by tones and accents of the soul, that speak to the Celtic sense as to no other. The Celtic qualities in her were responsible for her shyness and her endurance, but they were also responsible for perhaps half the defects in her books, such as exuberance, extravagance, and roughness amounting to vulgarity. But this Celtic genius was crossed with a hard Yorkshire realism and self-control that gave to the work of the Bronté sisters, whether in their daily life or their books, its stability and value—a Celtic imagination shot to the core by an English practicality.

In the pure play of the imagination, Mrs. Ward thinks that Charlotte was inferior to Emily:

"Emily knew less of men personally than Charlotte. But she

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had no illusions about them, and Charlotte had many. Emily is the true creator, using the most limited material in the puissant, detached, impersonal way that belongs only to the highest gifts—the way of Shakespeare. Charlotte is often parochial, womanish, and morbid in her imagination of men and their relations to women; Emily, who has known two men only, her father and her brother, and derives all other knowledge of the sex from books, from Tabby's talk in the kitchen, from the forms and features she passes in the village streets or on the moors—Emily can create a *Heathcliff*, a *Hariton Earnshaw*, a *Joseph*, an *Edgar Linton*, with equal force, passion, and indifference. All of them, up to a certain point, owing to the fact that she knows nothing of certain ground truths of life, are equally false; but beyond that point all have the same magnificent, careless truth of imagination."

Mrs. Ward proceeds to express her views of women as makers of fiction. "In other fields of art," she says, "they are still relatively amateurs, or their performance, however good, awakens a kindly surprise. Their position is hardly assured; they are still on sufferance. Whereas in fiction the great names of the past, within their own sphere, are the equals of all the world, accepted, discussed, analyzed, by the masculine critic, with precisely the same keenness and under the same canons as he applies to Thackeray or Stevenson, to Balzac or Loti." She thinks the reason of their comparative failure in the other arts and success in fiction is to be found in the fact of woman's ignorance of the methods and traditions of all other arts, and in her knowledge of the art of speech. She has practised the latter for generations and contributed largely to its development. The arts of society and letter-writing pass naturally into the art of the novel. In the case of poetry, one might imagine a similar process going on, but it is not so far advanced. It will, however, come in proportion as woman has widened her contact with the manifold world.

Altho woman's range of material is necessarily limited, on account of the hundreds of subjects and experiences from which her sex debars her, yet in the one subject of love between man and woman, which is of interest to all the world, she is eternally at home. "But it is love as the woman understands it. And here again is her second strength. Her peculiar vision, her omissions quite as much as her assertions, make her welcome." Tenderness, faith, treason, lonesomeness, parting, yearning, the fusion of heart with heart and soul with soul, the ineffable illumination that love can give to common things and humble lives, these, after all, are perennially interesting things in life; and here the woman-novelist is at no disadvantage. Her knowledge is of the center; it is adequate, and it is her own. So it is in this way that Charlotte Bronté affects the world and will live in its memory.

## MENTAL BREAKDOWN OF ROSTAND, AUTHOR OF "CYRANO."

WHETHER or not the reports sent from Paris of M. Edmond Rostand's alleged "madness" are exaggerated, they have been received as true by some of his friends in America. Mr. A. M. Palmer, who originally brought out "Cyrano de Bergerac," and who spent last summer at the home of the French playwright, contributes an article to the New York *World* (April 22) on the mental collapse of his friend. The list of writers who have at least temporarily lapsed from reason to a state of mental weakness is a rather formidable, one and includes such names as those of Ruskin, Cowper, Emerson, Swift, Tasso, Pascal, Schopenhauer, Heine, Poe, Baudelaire, De Maupassant, and Girard de Nervel. Mr. Palmer thinks that there is some connection between certain forms of extreme literary endeavor and cerebral disorder. He writes:

"'Cyrano de Bergerac' began the destruction of the intellect that created it; 'L'Aiglon' completed the wreck. Rostand's first play lifted him in the night from lowliness to Parnassus. Idolatry, excitement, exhaustion—who can tell the cause?—disturbed the balance of his reason. There was a time when Sarah Bernhardt feared that he would never finish 'L'Aiglon.' But he did. His intellect rallied to the task. All his nervous force was squeezed into the second work. It was the crisis of his life. The fate of 'Cyrano' had been as nothing compared to it, for in those happy days of obscurity he had nothing at stake. 'L'Aiglon' meant everything. His friends knew that 'L'Aiglon' was written with his heart's blood. Mme. Bernhardt knew it. The very prompter and stage hands knew it. They read it in the author's burning eyes, in his hands through which one saw the light, in the twitching of the muscles about his mouth.

"Theophile Gautier observed that literature had ever been, for the genuine artist, a 'Via Dolorosa.' As if divining how to the bitter end his disciple—De Maupassant—would verify his words, he said, speaking of these modern times, when 'every sensation is the subject of an analysis': 'If the artist can not find another corpse he will stretch himself on the dissecting-table and plunge the knife into his own heart.' Rostand, unlike De Maupassant, wove into his art no trace of the morbid. His plays were as wholesome as the sunshine. He did not share De Maupassant's pessimism nor his gloomy speculations about the unknown. The two men resembled one another only in their prodigious capacity for work."

## CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE imperial idea, which continues to dominate British politics, may perhaps have a wide extension also in British literature in the ensuing century, for the colonies not only already send their contingent of men and guns for the defense of the mother country in war, but are beginning to furnish a respectable contingent to the ranks of English men of letters. We are all familiar with the Canadian contingent, both in war and literature. A less known group of writers is that composed of the Australian authors of to-day; yet Mr. Frederick Dolman, writing in *Cassell's Magazine* (April), says they easily take the first place in the literature of the colonies.

Besides Adam Lindsay Gordon, "the poet of the Bush"; Henry Clarence Kendall, "the Australian Swinburne"; and Marcus Clarke, the author of "For the Term of His Natural Life," pronounced by Lord Rosebery "one of the most thrilling stories in the language"—all of whom belonged to a past generation, Australia can to-day claim at least half a dozen authors known in both hemispheres. Of these, Mr. Dolman speaks particularly concerning Mrs. G. F. Cross ("Ada Cambridge") and Mr. T. A. Browne ("Rolf Boldrewood"), of Melbourne; Mrs. H. R. Curlewis ("Ethel Turner"), of Sydney; Mr. James Brunton Stephens, of Brisbane; and Mrs. Campbell Praed, of Queensland. Concerning Mrs. Praed, who is perhaps the best known and most typical of these, Mr. Dolman writes:

"Mrs. Campbell Praed is the novelist of Queensland, to which she has given the pseudonym of Liechardt's Land in honor of the great explorer. She is the daughter of a well-known Queensland politician, Mr. T. L. Murray Prior, who was more than once a member of the Queensland government, and thus acquired in her girlhood a first-hand knowledge of political life in the colonies, which has been turned to good account in several of her books. Born in 1851 at Bromalton, on the Logan River, the novelist's earliest years were spent on a lonely sheep 'run,' and after her marriage, at the age of twenty-one, she had for two years another experience of the same kind on Curtis Island, near the town of Gladstone. Her husband, a son of Bulkeley Praed, the Fleet Street banker, and a relative of W. M. Praed, the poet, had gone out to Queensland for sport and adventure, and on wedding one of its fair daughters turned sheep farmer himself for a time.

"The conventional life of London has not taken off the edge of Mrs. Campbell Praed's recollections of the Queensland bush in the 'sixties. 'I still walk warily in the long grass'—to quote her own words—'lest a death adder should be lying close to my feet. I have not ceased to dream that I am on an out-station, besieged by blacks; and during many a night do I fly through the endless

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forests and hide in stone gullies, pursued by my aboriginal as ruthlessly as was ever De Quincey by his Malay.'

"Bush fires, the revels of Queensland aborigines, their ferocious outbreaks against the white settlers—Mrs. Campbell Praed has described such things with matchless realism in 'The Romance of a Station,' 'Policy and Passion,' and half a dozen other novels, simply because she has, so to speak, seen them with her own eyes. When she was a little girl, for instance, the nearest neighbors to her father's station—a large family—were murdered by the blacks, and a night or two before this occurrence she had been taken by a little black boy to see, from a secure hiding-place, the guilty tribe dance the 'corroboree.' Yet Mrs. Campbell Praed never thought of giving literary form to her vivid impressions of colonial life until she had been resident a year or two in London, 'An Australian Heroine,' her first novel, being published in 1880."

Hallam Lord Tennyson, who has lately arrived at Adelaide as governor of South Australia, in his first post-prandial speech was beguiled into praising some of the verse-writers of South Australia, which he declared to be "the colony of song." From the Australian letter of *Literature* (London, March 31), we learn that this gubernatorial distinction of certain poets by name, while certain of the dimmer austral lights were unmentioned, aroused a fierce ire, which indicates that the poetic mind in the antipodes is not unlike that of other lands as to sensitiveness. Lord and Lady Tennyson were compelled to flee to a remote corner of this gigantic province to escape the wrath of these neglected sons of Euterpe.

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## AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LITERATURE OF THE PAST TWO DECADES.

THE Chicago *Dial*, which has just published its twentieth anniversary number, takes advantage of the occasion to summarize the literary movements and changes that have occurred within this closing period of the century. With respect to transatlantic literature, Mr. William Morton Payne, who treats of this part of the subject, thinks that the historian of the future will see in these two decades "a period more noticeable than others of equal length for the rapidity of its literary development and the pronounced character of the changes it has witnessed." He writes:

"One of its most marked characteristics will be seen to have been the great losses which it has sustained in the death of its most forceful writers, without any corresponding compensation in the appearance of others capable of filling the vacant places. How true this is of American literature will be seen from the special article upon that subject which is to follow. That it is equally true of English literature, using the term in its narrow sense, will appear evident upon a moment's reflection. In the case of both branches of literature in the English language, the losses of the last twenty years have been so many and so great, the new writers of real force so few and far between, that we may well ask the question: Whom have we left to present to the century upon the threshold of which we are now standing? Cleverness and technical mastery are indeed offered us in many forms by our newer writers; the cleverness is almost preternatural at times, and the technic would put many of the older masters to blush. But the soul of literature does not live by these qualities alone, and, whatever momentary admiration they may arouse, they are not ultimately satisfactory. Nothing but genius gives lasting satisfaction, and to that we freely pardon those minor defects upon which pedagogs are wont to frown. Genius, however, is coming every year to be a rarer commodity in English literature, and the deficiency appears startling when we contrast the conditions of to-day with those of the 'sixties and the 'seventies."

On the Continent the outlook is not so dark, he thinks, as in England. The strong resurgence of national feeling among nearly all the European races has resulted in a strong stimulus to literary activity.

In Spain, "a distinctively modern school of fiction" has arisen "which has justly challenged the admiration of the reading world." Mr. Payne mentions Alarcon, Goldos, Valera, Valdès, Señora Bazan, and Echegeray as the marks of this transition of Spanish literature. In Italy, despite the "unhealthful phase" illustrated by D'Annunzio, we have also the "sane developments" represented by De Amicis, Fogazzaro, and Verga, tho Carduci remains "the one great Italian poet of our time." Jokai in Hungary, Maeterlinck in Belgium, Couperus the Dutch novelist, "Maartens," "practically an English novelist," receive honorable mention from Mr. Payne. Sienkiewicz is referred to as "the most remarkable genius who has appeared in continental literature" during the period under review. The one great name in Russia since Turgeneff's death is Tolstoy, and he stands the shadow of a great name ("*stat magni nominis umbra*") since he began his erratic strayings in the morass of didacticism. The widening of Ibsen's fame is, of course, the important literary event in Scandinavia.

With regard to German literature, Mr. Payne says:

"Herr Hauptmann now occupies the most conspicuous place in German letters. For some years the race was close between him and Herr Sudermann, but at present he seems to have outdistanced his only serious competitor. The prominence of these two writers, who are distinctly the most serious representatives of the Young Germany of letters, is important not only because of the intrinsic value of their writing, but also because they have given a new impulse to that form of the drama which is both *bühnenmässig* [theatricals] and literary. This modern rehabilitation of the acting drama as a form of literary art has been going on in several countries, but in no other, not even in France, as noticeably as in Germany. The respect with which the playhouse and its associations are treated in that country represents one of the most important things that Germany is now doing for literature. But in spite of all we may say in behalf of recent German literature, the fact must be recognized that the empire has not, in the thirty years of its existence, accomplished as much as might reasonably have been expected. The output has been enormous, but mediocrity has characterized the greater part of it."

French literature, in the last two decades, has lost Hugo, Paul Verlaine, the younger Dumas, Renan, Feuillet, Daudet, Maupassant, Cherbuliez, and several other great names. Yet there are gains to offset some of the losses:

"To set off against the name of Hugo we have the name of MM. Sully-Prudhomme and Coppée. Against the names of the older dramatists we have those of MM. Sardou and Rostand. To take the place of the lost novelists we have M. Zola, whose present notoriety will not avail to save his literary reputation, M. 'Loti,' M. Bourget, M. Rod, and a host of other excellent second-rate men. We have also, indeed, M. Anatole France, that well-nigh impeccable *prosateur*, but even his name can not go far toward restoring the lost balance. The French literature of the past twenty years has been as prolific as ever, as far as the main departments of *belles-lettres* are concerned, but very few works in any of these departments command our attention by their preeminent excellence. There has been a noteworthy movement in poetry, in the direction of what is vaguely known as 'symbolism,' much discussed by those who affect the cult, but not to be considered very seriously by those who are concerned for the higher interests of French literature."

Turning now to British literature, Mr. Payne says:

" . . . The capital fact confronts us that in 1880 there were six great English poets among the living, and that in 1900 there remains but one. During the twenty years Tennyson and Browning, Rossetti and Morris and Arnold, have all passed away, leaving Mr. Swinburne in exalted isolation, the only great poet of the nineteenth century whom we may hope will live to carry on into the twentieth its glorious literary tradition. Our age of gold has to all seeming reached an end, and Mr. Stedman, who a quarter of a century ago recognized in the years of the Victorian reign a distinct literary period, which even then showed signs of drawing to a close, must himself be a little surprised at the completeness with which his prediction has been borne out by the

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event. In the place of our major poets we have now only minor ones, and the fact that we have them in larger numbers than ever before offers us no consolation for the loss of the great departed. Aside from Mr. Swinburne, we are compelled to point, when questioned concerning our living poets, to Mr. Aubrey De Vere, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Stephen Phillips, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. We hold these men in esteem, it is true, but however we may admire the delicate art of Mr. Bridges, for example, or the resonant virility of Mr. Kipling, our sense of proportion does not permit us to set these men upon anything like the plane occupied by the great poets who have died since 1880. And, with but few exceptions, our living poets seem to be no more than 'little sonnet-men,'

> 'Who fashion, in a shrewd, mechanic way,
> Songs without souls that flicker for a day,
> To vanish in irrevocable night.'

Prose fiction of some sort or other we have always with us, and the names of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy would lend distinction to any period; but the great age of the Victorian novelists ended with the death of 'George Eliot' in 1881. Altho frequently compared with that woman of genius, Mrs. Ward may hardly be said to fill her place. Since her death we have also lost Lord Beaconsfield, Trollope, Black, Blackmore, and Stevenson. When we turn to the great writers of prose, the contrast between the living and the dead is seen to be almost as pronounced as in the case of the poets. Within twenty years, Carlyle and Ruskin, by far the greatest *prosateurs* of our time, have ceased to appeal to us with the living voice. . . . The two most conspicuous cases of personal success achieved in English authorship during the past twenty years have been those of Stevenson and Mr. Kipling. Both afford striking illustrations of the 'craze' in literature. A few years ago we were told by many enthusiastic readers that in Stevenson the great masters of our fiction had found a worthy successor. More recently we have been assured that Mr. Kipling is a great poet, and the ill-considered laudations of his admirers have been dinned into our ears. Such outbursts of uncritical applause always make the judicious grieve, but their effect soon wears away, and the men who occasion them come to be viewed in the proper perspective. Stevenson has already taken his place as an entertaining novelist of the second or third class, and his singularly lovable personality is not now mistaken for literary genius by any great number of persons. Mr. Kipling, likewise, is fast coming to be viewed as a member of the considerable company of the minor poets of to-day, and his essential message, the more closely we examine it, is found to make much of its appeal to the more vulgar tastes and the baser instincts of human nature. Mr. Stephen Phillips is the latest of the 'new poets' who are discovered and exploited now and then by English critics, and there is no reason thus far apparent why his case should not parallel that of all the others. He has, no doubt, an exceptional gift of refined poetic expression, but there is no distinctively new note in his song; there is merely a new blending of the notes which are already familiar to us."

In a succeeding article, Prof. William F. Trent deals with American literature of the past twenty years. After a necrological list which shows how completely here, as in England, one literary era has been closed and a new one begun, the writer notes an important change in the shifting of the literary center. "New England is still influential," he remarks, "but does not dominate our literature as formerly."

Mr. Trent shows that American novelists since 1880 have developed still more fully the tendency then evident of portraying limited classes and areas. Bret Harte and Mark Twain have been followed by Cable Miss Murfree, James Lane Allen, Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Wilkins, and Stephen Crane. But some of our writers have aimed at wider work, and have taken Balzac, the great student of society as a whole, for their master:

"A small group of realists is treating New York in the manner if not with the success that Balzac treated Paris. The influence of Turgeneff and of Tolstoy has also been felt by them, and they have done work distinctive in character and far-reaching in its effects. . . . With the exception of the numerous and excellent short stories, an admirable form of fiction in which Americans have succeeded since the days of Irving, Poe, and Hawthorne, and in which the period just closing has probably done more than merely hold its own, is not the work of the realists the most typical product of the period?"

As for what Mr. Trent terms "the sacred realm of poetry," while the great spirits have passed away, there are some shafts of light to be seen in the sky. Two facts, he says, are interesting. One is that even in the most out-of-the-way localities young poets of distinct ability are serving the Muse, in spite of public neglect; the other is that our two most original poets—Poe and Walt Whitman—are at last fully coming to their kingdom. But yet the contrast between the new and the old is great: "With the deaths of the great New England poets and of Whitman we have been left with a few true and fairly distinguished poets and with many minor ones of varying excellence, but with no great ones, even in the limited sense in which 'great' can be applied to any American poet."

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## MR. GEORGE MOORE AND THE NEW CELTIC DRAMA.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, who, after lately shaking the dust of England from his feet, has been saying severe things of the state of the English drama and English literature, has expressed the hope that even if there were a general downfall of British literature, art, and drama, a new light would rise for the world from the group of Irish poets and dramatists now gathered in Dublin. Not every one, however, takes so hopeful a view of Ireland. Indeed, Mr. William Archer, the most highly esteemed dramatic critic in England, is so unfeeling as to announce that he fails to see "one trace of original dramatic or poetic impulse" in the present Irish movement, and particularly in Mr. Moore. He calls the latter "a clever man, saturated with the esthetic doctrines of a particular school." But not thus are great dramas created:

"The dramatist makes his play in obedience to the demon within him, and leaves it to the critic to fit his work as best he may into a historic movement or an esthetic scheme. Æschylus and Sophocles were not inspired by Aristotle's 'general ideas'; on the contrary, Aristotle generalized his ideas (more or less successfully) from preexistent masterpieces. Shakespeare did not say to himself, 'Go to, we have thrashed the Armada, and founded the British empire; it is high time for Art to make its appearance in England; therefore I will write "Hamlet" and "Lear."' Ibsen did not get around him a body of friends to discuss 'the art history of the world,' and find in it reasons for writing 'Brand' and 'Peter Gynt,' 'Ghosts,' and 'The Wild Duck.' He left his country; he cut himself adrift from all his friends; he shut himself up in his own proud, indignant soul, and produced masterpiece upon masterpiece, on no principle whatever, but simply because he could not help it. Even M. Maeterlinck's 'general ideas' upon the drama are generalized from the methods which his executant genius led him to adopt; only in a secondary and unimportant sense are his methods founded on his general ideas. Reflection, in a word, has never made a great dramatist, and never will. . . . Mr. Moore, in the present stage of his development, can do nothing without a generalization to prompt and guide him."

In Mr. Moore's new play, "The Bending of the Bough," his two fundamental principles—that Ibsen and Maeterlinck are the greatest of modern dramatists, and that a new efflorescence of the drama may be looked for in Ireland—are constantly to be observed. Mr. Archer, as we have seen, does not think very highly of the latter theory. Never, he says, has any great dramatist been the self-conscious mouthpiece of a school: "If Ireland is ever to find her O'Shakespeare or McIbsen, he will surely arise without, not within, the concentric circles of the Irish Literary Theater and the Celtic Renascence."

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### NEW ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE daily press has recently had a good deal to say about an experiment in the treatment of consumptives now being tried in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. The system used is one devised by Francisque Crôtte, a Frenchman who is not a physician, but who has devoted much time to the study of medicine and chemistry. Crôtte's plan is to introduce antiseptic medicines into diseased tissue by means of static electricity, sponge electrodes being saturated with the medicine. The use of electricity in this manner is not new, but Mr. Crôtte seems to have made advances in its practical application, particularly to consumption. Of course such an experiment is always treated sensationally by a certain class of papers, but the fact that it is taking place in a reputable and conservative institution is a guaranty against mere quackery. The following results of an interview with the inventor are given in *The Western Electrician* (April 21):

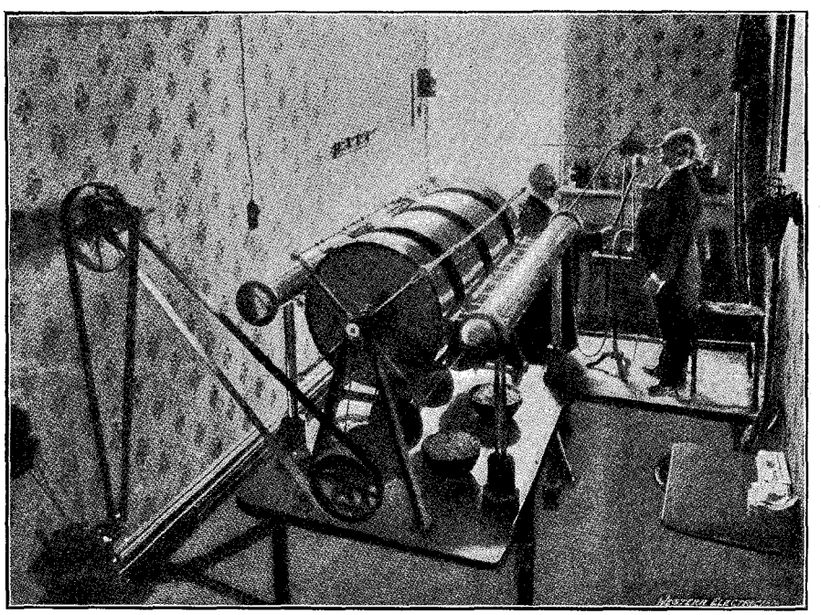

FIG. 1.—Crôtte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Motor-Driven Static Machine and Method of Treatment.

"Referring to the illustrations, Fig. 1 shows the Crôtte static machine and the method of treatment in the early stages of tuberculosis of the lungs. Fig. 2 shows the application of the formaldehyde by means of static electricity and sponge electrodes applied to the chest. At the same time other medicaments are inhaled. Fig. 3 represents the treatment of a patient in an advanced stage of the disease, who is said to have been cured. Mr. Crôtte is shown at the right in this picture. His statement is, substantially, as follows:

"For several months the Francisque Crôtte electrical method of treating consumption has been the subject of official test at St. Luke's Hospital. Nine physicians have been appointed as a committee to watch and test the results of the experiment. The Board of Health of the City of New York occupies the position of referee in the matter, for, to avoid the possibility of error, all the microscopic examinations that are necessary are made in duplicate, one at the hospital and one in the laboratories of the Department of Health.

"The Crôtte method of treating consumption secures entrance to a cavity in the body hitherto closed to medicaments. A powerful germ-killing drug is placed upon the patient's chest, and, by the power of electricity, is driven through the skin, flesh, and bone of the chest-walls, and so into the diseased structure of the lungs.

"Consumption depends for its existence upon the presence of living germs or microbes in the lungs. If these germs can be killed, or if they die, the lung will spontaneously heal and the patient is said to be cured of consumption. That cure takes place quite frequently in nature. Men whose business it is to make autopsies say that in 50 per cent. of the cases that come under their hands there is proof in the lung tissue that at some time or other the subject under their hands had consumption, and had it badly. Nevertheless, nature had effected a cure, and it is the knowledge of this fact that has encouraged physicians always to regard consumption as a curable disease.

"It was Pasteur who first discovered that consumption, or tuberculosis, as it is called scientifically, was caused by the ravages of a specific microbe or bacillus. This bacillus is a short, rod-shaped organism, sometimes slightly curved. It is always present in the matter expectorated by a person suffering from consumption, and is found in quantities in the diseased cavities of the lungs.

"The discovery of the specific bacillus of consumption was the first great step toward its cure. The recognition of the fact that it was a contagious disease was the second. The third step is yet to come. It is to be hoped that the third step may mean the recognition of a certain method of cure."

Nearly every method of treatment heretofore attempted, we are told, either was an inoculation treatment, or an attempt to convey drugs to the diseased cavities in the lungs by inhalation. The Crôtte treatment differs from both of these methods. It has been demonstrated that the germs of consumption are destroyed by formaldehyde gas, and it has long been known to scientists that if some method could be found of bringing this gas into contact with the lungs it would at once kill the bacilli. Unfortunately, the gas can not be breathed, because it causes severe coughing, which is dangerous in the case of a consumptive. To quote again:

"Professor Crôtte, in his investigations into tuberculosis, became familiar with formaldehyde gas, but, unlike other investigators, he was not deterred by the difficulty of using it. Certain discoveries which had been made in the realm of electricity occurred to him. He knew that a large French manufacturing establishment was driving waterproof material into wood by means of electricity. It occurred to him that what electricity could accomplish in the case of vegetable fiber it could possibly do for the muscular fiber of the human body, and he tried the experiment. The result was success and the establishment of the Crôtte method of treating consumption by means of formaldehyde gas.

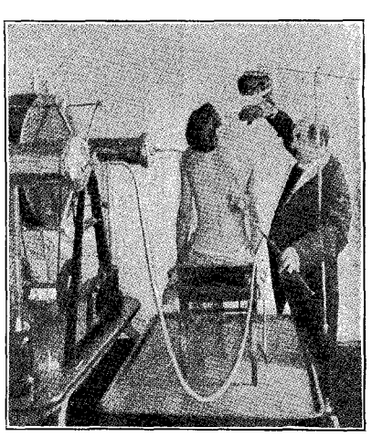

FIG. 2.—Crôtte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Electrical Application and Inhalation.

"Professor Crôtte says his treatment will cure every case of consumption in the first stages of the disease, 75 per cent. in the second stage, and 30 per cent. in the third, or so-called 'hopeless' stage. Professor Crôtte has been conducting a clinic in Paris for the past five years, and it is a matter of record that he has cured consumptives in about the percentages mentioned. His discovery of a system by means of which formaldehyde gas can be actually forced into the lung cells by means of electricity is the result of many years of experiment. . . . . .

"As a measure of precaution Professor Crôtte used static or

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natural electricity, rather than dynamic, because of the danger to the patient from the use of the latter current. There is nothing secret about the operation. Professor Crôtte devised electrical machines for administering the currents properly, sponges saturated with formaldehyde being applied to the patient's back or chest and attached to the poles of the apparatus.

"In applying the treatment the patient is stripped to the waist, and, after being placed on a couch or operating-table, is carried near to the machine. Then a sponge filled with formaldehyde is attached to one pole of the electric machine and placed on the sufferer's body. In some cases another sponge, similarly charged with the gas, is held close to the mouth of the patient and connected with the battery, and the gas is inhaled in deep inspirations, while in some cases the second sponge is placed against the patient's chest.

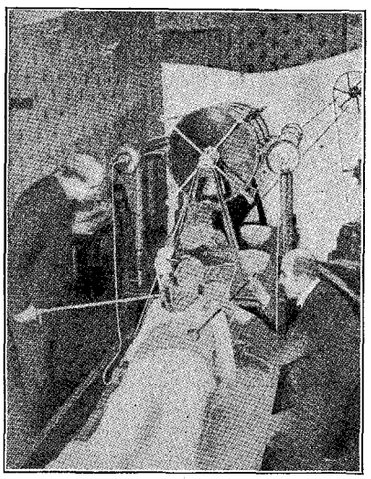

FIG. 3.—Crôtte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Manner of Treating Patient in Advanced Stage of the Disease.

"Then the electric machine is started and the static electricity flows in a steady current through the sponges and into the body of the patient, carrying the formaldehyde with it and destroying all germs with which the gas comes in contact. One of the experiments in connection with the treatment consists in an examination of the matter expectorated by the patient just before the current is applied. The germs are found by the thousand, alive and moving. Immediately after the operation another examination is made. Usually all the germs discovered are dead.

"Day after day this process is repeated, the lungs gradually healing as the germs are killed and the searching gas goes deeper and deeper into the cells, searching out the cavities containing the bacilli, until at last all have been killed by the deadly formaldehyde. Then the patient is cured.

"The machine used by Professor Crôtte to obtain the powerful force he uses is of his own invention. The machine is composed of eight cylinders of ebonite, of great surface, placed one within the other, but turning in opposite directions. The machine is operated by a one-horse-power motor. The full details of his machine are at present guarded by Professor Crôtte, as his patent protection in this country is not yet perfect, but he claims for it the power of producing a voltage considerably over the million mark, while at the same time the amperage is very low. The static flow is very long and powerful."

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**Warm Water to Determine Sensitiveness to Heat.**—Since it has been discovered that the nerves of temperature are distinct from those that transmit ordinary tactile sensations, many tests of the sensitiveness of these nerves in different parts of the body have been made by physiologists. It is important, of course, to make these tests in such a way that an ordinary sensation of touch shall not be confounded with a sensation of heat or cold. Two French experimenters, Messrs. Toulouse and Vaschide, have recently constructed what they name a "thermo-esthesiometer," in which drops of warm water are employed to test the sensitiveness of the body to heat. An account of this instrument was read on January 22 before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says *Cosmos* (February 3) in its report: "A good thermoesthesiometer should be practically without weight, should be able to test small surfaces for the determination of hot and cold points, and should be inoffensive. Warm water, in the form of drops, fulfils all these conditions. When we let fall from an average height of one centimeter [about half an inch] on a point of the skin, a drop of distilled water weighing less than one tenth of a gram [1½ grains] and heated to a temperature near that of the subject's skin, the latter will feel no sensation of contact. Consequently, if a drop of water of the same weight, but hotter or colder, is felt by the subject, it must be on account of its thermic qualities alone. Boiling water can not be hotter than 100° C. Now, a drop of water one-tenth gram in weight, taken from a mass of boiling water, gives a sharp sensation of pain, but does no injury whatever. It is on these principles that Messrs. E. Toulouse and N. Vaschide have made a thermo-esthesiometer, composed essentially of a drop-counting bottle filled with distilled water and furnished with a thermometer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## A NEW X-RAY DISCOVERY.

AN interesting discovery which may not only aid in throwing light on the nature of the Roentgen ray, but is practically valuable, has been made by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of Washington University, St. Louis. This discovery, in the words of a brief report in *Science*, is as follows:

"Professor Nipher has discovered that when photographic plates are exposed to the light of an ordinary room for a few days, they may still be used for taking *x*-ray pictures. If while the Crookes tube is acting on the plates they are still exposed to the ordinary light of a room, they develop as positives. The shadows are dark. If they are in a plate-holder when exposed to the *x*-ray, the pictures are like those formed in the ordinary way, and they are apparently as clearly defined.

"The advantage of the method is that the plates may be developed by the light of a lamp. The developer (hydrokinone) being weak and cool, the process may go on for an hour if desired, and all the details may be studied as they appear. In this way, details which are sometimes obscured by overdevelopment may be seen as they appear, altho they might not show in the fixed negative.

"The development of such plates in darkness is liable to fog the plates. If plates do fog, they may be cleared up by taking them nearer to the lamp."

An article on the subject in *The Daily Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis, April 19) runs, in part, as follows:

"Of the value of the discovery and its practicability, however, there is not the slightest doubt in Professor Nipher's mind, and local scientific men who have investigated the matter agree with him perfectly.

"Professor Nipher's discovery, which was made while working in the laboratories at Washington University, involved nothing less than the developing of *x*-ray photographs without resorting to the 'dark rooms,' thereby enabling the operator to study the details of the photograph as they appear. In order to secure this advantage it is necessary to expose the sensitized plates to the light of an ordinary room for several days before using them. The plates do not become black from this exposure, but assume a somewhat darker hue, of course, than before the exposure. Then the photograph is taken on the specially prepared plate, and, instead of being developed in a perfectly dark room, with only the light which sifts through a thick red glass to guide the operator's hands, these *x*-ray pictures can be developed by the light of an ordinary lamp."

Professor Nipher is reported as saying:

"I have been working on the matter for four or five years, and finally hit upon the discovery in the course of experimentation. You see, we never know what we are going to run upon in a course of investigation, and some of the most important discoveries in the scientific world have been made quite by accident. If any other *x*-ray experimenter has hit upon the same discovery I have never heard of it. He certainly has not published the fact extensively if he has."

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**Motor-Vehicles for Heavy Traffic.**—The official report of an exhaustive trial of such vehicles, which took place last summer in Liverpool, England, has just been issued. From a notice in *The Engineering News* (April 12), we learn that the jury state that the vehicles tested have reached such degrees of mechanical excellence that their use will be attended with suc-

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cess and economy, as compared with horse traction. On paved streets the speed is double that of horses with equal loads, and the motor wagon overcomes the present difficulty of ascending and descending hills. "They will compete advantageously with horses," the report goes on to say, "for the transport of loads of four to six and one-half tons over distances up to forty miles; for this distance a working day of twelve hours should be sufficient for collection, transport and delivery." Four tons carried on three tons of dead weight at five miles per hour is the maximum satisfactory performance to this time; but a load of seven tons can be carried if a single trailer be used. The judges strongly hold that the requirements of trade in large manufacturing and distributing centers can not be met with a load limit of four tons; to satisfy existing conditions six and ten tons must be carried on one platform.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF ELECTRICITY IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

WHY has the nineteenth century added more to science than all preceding time? An attempt to answer this question is made by George Iles in a recent book, entitled "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera" (New York, 1900). Mr. Iles discerns "the promise of the wireless telegraph in the first blaze kindled by a savage," and his book thus becomes a history of human progress. In the development of electricity now taking place, we may observe, says Mr. Iles, just such an impetus to human intelligence and power as when fire was first subdued to the purposes of man. But whereas the subjugation of fire was accomplished only by "ages of weary and uncertain experiment," the mastery of electricity is being gained in comparatively few years. Why is this? As we examine electricity in its fruitage, says Mr. Iles in answer to this question, we shall find that it "bears the unfailing mark of every other decisive factor of human advance; its mastery is no mere addition to the resources of the race, but a multiplier of them." The case is not as when an explorer discovers a plant hitherto unknown, or a prospector comes upon a new metal. Almost infinitely higher is the benefit wrought when energy in its most useful phase is for the first time subjected to the will of man. "It begins at once to marry the resources of the mechanic and the chemist, the engineer and the artist, with issue attested by all its own fertility, while its rays reveal province after province undreamed of, and indeed unexisting, before its advent." Mr. Iles says further:

"As we trace a few of the unending interlacements of electrical science and art with other sciences and arts, and study their mutually stimulating effects, we shall be reminded of a series of permutations when the latest of the factors, because latest, multiplies all prior factors in an unexampled degree. We shall find reason to believe that this is not merely a suggestive analogy, but really true as a tendency, not only with regard to man's gains by the conquest of electricity, but also with respect to every other signal victory which has brought him to his present pinnacle of discernment and rule. If this permutative principle in former advances lay undetected, it stands forth clearly in that latest accession to skill and interpretation which has been ushered in by Franklin and Volta, Faraday and Henry."

In announcing thus the "permutative" force of each latest accession to the means of human progress, and illustrating it by means of our advance in the use of flame, electricity, and the camera, the author has made a real contribution to the theory of evolution. Another fact that he bids us note is what he calls the occurrence of leaps in progress. Growth, he says, may be slow, but efflorescence is rapid. The arts of fire were elaborated slowly till the crucible and the still appeared, and then suddenly we possessed pure metals, glass, and corrosive acids. "These were combined in an hour by Volta to build his cell, and in that hour began a new era for human faculty and thought." The author's recital of the steady series of triumphs won by man in the field of science, with the underlying contrast between what he calls minor and supreme accessions, is most significant. It is more than all else a narrative of the achievements of electricity, and a history of how in the end it is supplanting the very force (fire) that made possible its own discovery and development.

## FOOD VALUE OF MEAT OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

THE food value of the eggs consumed in a great city is nearly as great as that of the beef eaten in the same city. This is a startling statement, but it is supported by the evidence of statistics taken by the Paris city-tax authorities. Unless the Parisians are for some reason unusually large consumers of eggs, the proportion will presumably hold good elsewhere. These and the other facts given below are from a paper read to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Balland, who has endeavored, by new and exhaustive analyses, to correct the data given by previous workers in this line. M. Balland has taken great pains to use pieces of meat that presented, as nearly as possible, the habitual conditions of culinary usage. Says *Cosmos*, in an account of his results (April 7):

"The flesh of the fore and hind quarters of the principal mammals used for food (beef, veal, rabbit, mutton, pork, ass, horse, and mule) gives, when the fatty layers have been removed, 70 to 78 per cent. of water; 0.5 to 1.25 per cent. of mineral matter; 1.4 to 11.3 per cent. of fat, and 3 to 3.5 per cent. of nitrogen.

"The heart, the liver, and the lungs contain the same quantities of water and nitrogen as lean meat; the fat remains below 5 per cent. and the mineral matter between 1 and 1.7 per cent. There are traces of manganese in the lungs.

"In the blood of beef, veal, mutton, and pork, there is about 83 per cent. of water, less than 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter, traces of fat and about the same quantity of nitrogen as in the meat of the fore and hind quarters, which contain less water than the blood.

"Broiled or roast meat contains, when dry, about the same quantities of nitrogen, fat, and saline matter as raw meat in the same condition; but as, after cooking, the proportion of water falls to 64 or even to 42 per cent. according to the thickness of the piece and the time of cooking, the result is that, for equal weight, broiled or roasted meat is richer in nutritive principles than when raw.

"Boiled meat, such as is served in the Parisian eating-houses, loses not only water during cooking, but also soluble nitrogenous matter, fat, and mineral matter, which passes into the bouillon; but for equal weight it still is more nourishing than the raw meat, which contains a larger amount of water.

"The flesh of birds (ducks, goose, chicken) contains the same nutritive elements found in the flesh of mammals, but in slightly greater proportion, for the percentage of water in the former approaches 70. The diminution of water, outside of the facts noted above, for butcher's meat, would seem also to be connected with the mode of feeding; in roast fowl it approaches 52 per cent.

"Hens' eggs merit special mention. The white and the yolk, taken separately, are of very different composition; the first contains 86 per cent. of water with 12 of albumin and 0.5 of mineral matter; the second, 51 per cent. of water, with 15 of nitrogenous matter, twice as much fat, and 1.5 per cent. of mineral matter. The egg as a whole is 75 per cent. water, and therefore furnishes 25 per cent. of nutriment. Two eggs, without the shells, weigh, on an average, 100 grams [1,543 grains], so that 20 eggs represent quite exactly the food value of 1 kilogram [2.2 pounds] of meat. A fowl, in a few days, thus furnishes her own weight of food substance; she is a veritable manufactory of edible products, and the breeding of the best-laying varieties of fowls can not be too highly commended. In 1898 there were declared at the Paris *octroi* [city tax offices] 538,299,120 eggs, representing (allowing 50 grams to the egg) 26,914,956 kilograms [about 27,000 tons] of food-substance, equivalent to the quantity of beef (without the bones) furnished by 168,200 oxen of 400 kilograms [880 pounds] each, or two thirds the number of oxen entered at Paris in 1898."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## MEASUREMENT OF THE ACUTENESS OF HEARING.

INSTRUMENTS for measuring the acuteness of the ear for sounds, known as acouometers, have been used in investigation for some time, but have not been altogether satisfactory. They are generally in the form of tuning-forks, or of vibrating rods. But the material and form of vibrating bodies can not be clearly defined, so that it is difficult to make forks or rods of precisely equal sonority, and, besides this, the actuating force, such as electricity or mechanical blows, is equally difficult to measure and regulate. In a recent investigation, Messrs. Toulouse and Vaschide, two French physicists, use drops of water falling from a known height on a vibrating-plate. The principle had been used before, but the falling bodies had usually been solid balls of metal, or the like, which could not be made to drop regularly at sufficiently short intervals. The substitution of dropping water seems to have brought about a satisfactory solution of the problem. We translate a description of the new method from *Cosmos*, (Paris, March 31). Says the writer of a notice in that magazine:

"The method consists in causing the person experimented upon to listen, at a fixed distance, to noises of progressive intensity, determined by drops of distilled water of constant weight, falling from constantly increasing heights on a definite metallic body. Thus the conditions of the phenomena are exactly determinate, and the measurements taken by different observers are comparable.

"This acouometer is composed of a flask filled with distilled water, giving, by means of a properly regulated faucet, drops, each of which weighs 0.1 gram [1.5 grains], the height of the water above the faucet, which determines the pressure, remaining constant during the experiment. The drops fall on the center of an aluminum disk, one centimeter [0.4 inch] in diameter and 0.1 millimeter [.004 inch] in thickness. This metal does not rust, and is sufficiently sonorous.

"In order that the drops shall not, by accumulating, diminish the sound of the vibration, the disk is kept at an inclination of 20°. This vibrating-plate, for a drop of water falling from a height varying from 0.1 to 1 meter [4 to 40 inches], 40 simple vibrations a second, as may be verified by inscribing them directly on a registering cylinder.

"The experiment is performed in silence. The subject has his eyes blindfolded, and his ear is placed exactly 0.2 meter [8 inches] from the center of the vibrating-plate. The faucet being open, the drops are allowed to fall from a height of 0.01 meter [0.4 inch]. At this distance they cause no perceptible sound. The length of the fall is increased slowly, by raising the movable reservoir, until the subject has an auditive sensation, and the experiment is repeated ten times, in order that an average of the results may be taken.

"The sound may be stopped by receiving the drop on a sponge when it is desired to find out whether the subject thinks or says that he hears a sound, when he really does not."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Longevity in the Tropics.**—In striking contrast to those who maintain that Northern races can not live in tropical countries, Dr. Below, who has practised medicine for years in Guatemala and Mexico, counsels Europeans who wish for a long life to settle in the tropics. The stories of longevity in those regions contributed by him to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, go to show that the sun is the best of all doctors. "Northerners go toward the South," says *The Humanitarian*, summarizing Dr. Below's contributions to the German magazine, "for more light and more warmth—that is to say, for more sunshine. They will find what they want in the tropics, tho with two serious drawbacks; one is malaria, the other is alcoholism. He contends, however, that 'the first of these evils is only dangerous for those who play with the second.' The man who wishes to live long in the tropics ought to be an abstainer from alcohol. The number of 'tropical nonagenarians' is, the doctor further points out, surprising, even after a few years have been deducted from some of the old men and women, who take a pride in exaggerating their age. Out of the 1,300,000 inhabitants of Guatemala, says he, more than a fifth have attained to the age of between forty and one hundred years. Those who age early are invariably great drinkers. Men and women who have passed their seventieth year are often remarkable for their mental and bodily vigor. He mentions an old gentleman of ninety-eight who has lately married a fifth time, and is rejoicing in the birth of a son."

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**Poisonous Illuminating Gas.**—The change in the composition of illuminating gas during recent years, it is believed by *The Hospital*, should create anxiety in regard to its influence on public health because of the considerable amount of carbonic oxide which is now so often mixed with it. "'Gas,' as it is called," says this paper, "has always been more or less poisonous, but only by virtue of one constituent, namely, carbonic oxide, which in old days, when gas was the unadulterated product of the distillation of coal, was present in only small proportions, say about 7 per cent. Nowadays, however, gas companies do not hesitate in an emergency to mix very large quantities of this poisonous compound with their coal gas, and to send it out to their customers without a word of warning, while some companies habitually send out a compound containing over 50 per cent. of carbonic oxide. So far we have not much proof of many deaths having been caused by this compound in England, but in America, where they have a longer experience of its use, the danger has been shown to be very considerable. In a paper on the subject, read by Dr. Haldane before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, he puts the matter in a somewhat striking form when he says that 'the total death-rate from poisoning of every kind in this country, whether by gases, liquids, or solids, and whether accidental or suicidal, is only about half the average death-rate from water-gas poisoning alone in Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Washington.' We do not think, however, that the evil consequences arising from the inhalation of water gas ought to be measured exclusively by deaths; even in non-fatal doses carbonic oxide is definitely deleterious to health, and not improbably, considering the leaky condition of many gas pipes, is the active cause of many mysterious maladies which are only relieved by change of air."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE LARGEST CRYSTAL.—At Acworth and Grafton, N. H., very large crystals of beryl have been found. One from Grafton weighed 2,900 pounds, and another from the same locality was 45 by 24 inches and weighed by calculation about 2½ tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum, sulfate of lime, over 4 feet long have been found. What is probably, however, the largest crystal yet recorded, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, was mentioned in a paper by E. O. Hovey on the Harney Peak District, S. Dak., read before the New York Academy of Science. This was a crystal of spodumene, lithium-aluminum silicate, which, by actual measurement, was 30 feet in length.

MOUNTAIN TOOTHACHE.—Mr. Hafner, of Zurich, according to *Die Natur*, finds that all the engineers and workmen on the Jungfrau Railway who are obliged to remain a considerable time at altitudes of about 2,600 metres above the sea-level are liable to a disagreeable complaint. "After eight or ten days they are seized with violent pains in several teeth on one side of the jaw, the gums and cheek on the same side becoming swollen. The teeth are very sensitive to pressure, so that mastication is extremely painful. These symptoms increase in severity for three days, and then gradually and entirely disappear. It seems to be purely a phenomenon of acclimatization, for all newcomers go through the complaint, and it appears never to recur.

IN a recent address on "The Growth of Science" Sir Michael Foster thus strikingly set forth, as quoted in *The Lancet* (September 16), the degree to which modern ideas had been influenced by the chemical discoveries of the past century. He said: "To-day the children in our schools know that the air which wraps round the globe is not a single thing, but is made up of two things, oxygen and nitrogen, mingled together. They know, again, that water is not a single thing, but the product of two things, oxygen and hydrogen, joined together. They know that when the air makes the fire burn and gives the animal life it is the oxygen in it which does the work. They know that all round them things are undergoing that union with oxygen which we call oxidation, and that oxidation is the ordinary source of heat and light. Let me ask you to picture to yourself what confusion there would be to-morrow, not only in the discussions at the sectional meetings of our Association, but in the world at large, if it should happen that in the coming night some destroying touch should wither up certain tender structures in all our brains and wipe out from our memories all traces of the ideas which cluster in our mind around the verbal tokens, oxygen and oxidation. How could any of us, not the so-called man of science alone, but even the man of business and the man of pleasure, go about his ways lacking those ideas? Yet those ideas were in 1799 lacking to all but a few."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE final days of the great Ecumenical Conference confirmed the opinion commonly accepted during the earlier days of the session—namely, that it would prove the most widely attended and most important missionary gathering of the century. About 2,800 delegates were present, representing 150 missionary societies, drawn from over sixty different countries and from about forty religious denominations. The daily average attendance at the conference—not counting the overflow meetings—was estimated at 15,000.

Among the features most commented upon, aside from the greatness and harmony of the gathering, was the general desire apparent on the part of the delegates to leave doctrinal differences in abeyance, and even to minimize the importance of creeds. One delegate, Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, who announced that he would gladly sign any creed that permitted him to sign all creeds, and who later said that what is most needed is "the power to put all creeds in a pile and set fire to them and burn up the dross," was frequently interrupted by applause, altho some of the delegates are said to have been astonished at this new way of announcing the gospel. In general, also, the press reports call attention to the general disposition shown to give predominance to measures of physical and medical relief, and to bring into play the culture and uplifting forces of civilization, as a primary aim of missions.

The religious press is for the most part warm in its appreciation of the work of the Conference. *The Watchman* (Baptist, April 25) says:

"Perhaps as marked advantage as any that will accrue from this Conference will be found in the personal acquaintance and association of the men and women who are giving themselves to the work. It is twelve years since the last Conference was held in London. In that time many of those who were our leaders have fallen. To go no further than the officers of our own Missionary Union, Murdock, Duncan, and McKenzie are with us no more. A new generation is coming on the stage. The torch is passing from the strong hands that carried it to new hands. A meeting like this brings the tradition, the impulse, and the devotion of an older day into relation with new minds and hearts. It does what the printing-press can not do. It brings personality into touch with personality. It bears on from soul to soul the sacred fire of self-devotion to the highest and noblest ends."

*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., April 25) says:

"This convention is opportune. The world never has been in a more receptive mood than now. Railways, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, newspapers, and all manner of devices for human communications seem just about complete. Ordinary people of all nations are interested in like people of other nations as never before. Men are running to and fro and knowledge increases under conditions more promising than ever. It is said that the Arabs of northern Africa get news about the progress of the war in South Africa almost as soon as the mails can carry it to others. Their system of signaling is wonderful, even tho its present motives are sinister with respect to Christian civilization. As sinister as it may be, it yet proves that their interest is alive and suggests that better motives may cleave their minds when Christianity lifts her voice and Christ is preached by missionaries like those now gathered in New York. The world has seemed to be staggering somewhat and even the church has been more or less uncertain. We believe that the doubt is apparent only, just as an army may appear to bunch itself and waver, in order to change its direction. The rally will come. When we have gathered all our arguments to account for some recent depressing aspects of church growth and enthusiasm, it may appear that God has been offended, because the home church has done too little for the very regions in which these godly missionaries are working.

"When they return to their distant fields, after telling us what God already hath wrought, we pray that they may take home with them more of our devoted hearts and supreme enthusiasms than ever."

*The Evangelist* (Presb., April 26) says:

"The outstanding fact about the Conference is precisely that which was expected: the inspiration which it is giving. The utterances of the opening meetings will long thrill through thousands of minds and warm to enthusiasm thousands of Christian hearts. And the inspiration will be all the more lasting in that it has simply raised to a higher power a deeply felt conviction of the importance of missions and the incalculable privilege of sharing in mission work, whether by personal service or by financial support.

"For it is unquestionably true, as was said a day or two ago in the Philadelphia *Press*, that interest in missions is not decreasing, but is becoming not only greater in volume, but more intelligent. Nothing can be more just than the statement of this writer that 'the unfounded impression that what are known as liberal views in theology would decrease interest in missions should be dissipated by the evidence furnished by the present missionary Conference.' This evidence is overwhelming and irrefragable."

*The Living Church* (High-Church Prot. Episc., April 21) says:

"We do not desire to attack any one. But if our opinion be asked of this Ecumenical Conference, we give it. We regard the name *Ecumenical*, as used in this connection, as absurd. That word has a definite historical meaning which is utterly inapplicable to this gathering. We are interested in the proceedings of this body. We are glad to have missionary problems discussed, and missionary information disseminated; but we are truly sorry that churchmen have identified themselves with it, and thus have confused the minds of many. We hope that nothing of the kind will occur again."

On the other hand, *The Churchman* (conservative Prot. Episc., April 28) says:

"There are some who dread lest this 'Ecumenical Conference' should be made a precedent, forgetting that the precedent was made by the Good Samaritan. There are those who think that if such a 'disaster' should occur as cooperation with those who are seeking to make Christ known to the world the church will step in and order her missionaries to the right-about. For our part, we are not satisfied to say that we have no condemnation for those who may preach the gospel. We have a consciousness of fellowship with them. We would begin the world-embracing process by coming nearer to our brethren in Christ, and surely such gatherings as those that Carnegie Hall has seen in these last days are such as to widen the heart of the most inveterate 'episcopal politician' or ultra-Calvinist. Is it not a heartening and soul-inspiring thing to think of the pulses that are going out from our metropolitan city to the farthest India, to the islands of the sea, to the missionaries from the Arctic to Cape Horn, carrying with them words of cheer, of promise, and of prayer?"

*The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., April 28) says:

"In all the speeches made at this Protestant mission conference there was not a single allusion to the missionary labors of the church. The church has been carrying on this work for nearly two thousand years, and every nation that is Christian today received its Christianity from that church. Protestants entered on the work about one hundred years ago; in the mean time it has expended many millions of money, employed many thousands of men and women, but it has failed to convert even one nation to Christianity. Even the church is hindered and crossed at every step, and she fails as a consequence to gather the full fruits of her missionary labors."

*The Jewish Exponent* (April 27), referring to the great pecuniary expenditures for Christian missions, says:

"That the results that flow from this great expenditure of energy and money are large in volume and important in character need hardly be said. That great good has flown from it in

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many ways is equally clear. Light has been brought into the dark places of the earth. Civilization has entered with Christianity in lands hitherto enwrapped in savagery and superstition.

"There is, however, an obverse side to this shield, that in the enthusiasm and triumph celebrated at great assemblages is not apt to be seen, but which the careful and impartial observer can not ignore. The missionary spirit is essentially militant, it is engaged in spiritual conquests, and its aim is victory over its foes. In its methods it partakes of the character of a warlike enterprise. Nay, it not infrequently happens that it encourages actual warfare in order to secure its purposes. The church militant marches shoulder to shoulder with imperialism in the state and in the name of religion and civilization imposes its sway upon subject nations.

"Yet he that preacheth peace can not hope to thrive by the sword. Liberty and the rights of man can not be secured to distant nations by conquest and subjugation. The triumph of truth can not be gained by the weapons of violence or unrighteous intrigue. What evils the missionary spirit is capable of producing are testified to by the Crusades, the massacres of Jews and the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition during the Middle Ages. It is shown in the persecution of the Jews in Russia to-day, and in the unscrupulous devices employed against the Jews everywhere where Christianity comes in conflict with it."

## THE "HIGHER CRITICISM" AND METHODISM.

AMONG the questions which seem certain to come up for discussion in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session are two of pressing importance: the relation of the church to certain amusements, such as dancing and card-playing, now condemned in its "Book of Discipline"; and the church's attitude toward the new school of Biblical study known as "the higher criticism." Discussion of the latter has been precipitated by the recent troubles in the Boston University School of Theology, when Professor Mitchell, after being accused of heresy by eleven of his students, was acquitted by the faculty and board of trustees. In *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., April 18), the Rev Marcus D. Buell, dean of this theological school, gives some striking information as to the nature and results of the higher criticism, especially in its influence upon the young ministers who have been under his charge. First, he asks, what *is* the "higher criticism"? He replies:

"To the man in the street, who has nothing to guide him but the two words, what can 'higher criticism' be if not the infidel's blasphemous way of finding fault with God's flawless Word, his arrogant way of setting up his own warped and wicked judgment as superior to divine inspiration? Our friend in the street obviously needs just now more than ever a plain definition. Let it, therefore, be reiterated once more, that 'higher criticism' in itself is nothing more nor less than a method of Bible study—a method which makes severe and exhaustive research in the various books of the sacred Word for facts which cast light on the date, authorship, and aim of each several book.

"Now it is plain that such research may be prosecuted from wrong and wicked motives, from a wish, for instance, to discredit some portion of the Scriptures as a trustworthy record of divine revelation. Destructive criticism of this sort may be appropriately characterized, in the language of the recent Episcopal address, as that 'which attacks the Bible itself, denying its supernatural character and divine authority.' But 'higher criticism' may also be prosecuted from motives as holy as those of the prophets who searched diligently what the Spirit did testify, and with mind as open and devout as was that of the Christian disciples at Berea. Assuredly no man and no age of men can safely assume to know, in advance of faithful investigation, in what divers manners or through what unanticipated media it may have pleased God to reveal Himself in His Word. Until rigorous examination has been made into the actual facts, no man can say, on mere *a priori* grounds, whether the documentary hypothesis concerning the composition of the Pentateuch, or the alleged duality of the book of Isaiah, rests on fact or on mere fancy. Especially will no short and easy method, which seeks to settle the question once for all by an appeal to Christ's formula of citation, satisfy the mind of conscientious Christian scholars.

"Suppose, then, that prayerful study has made it seem highly probable to a lover of the Bible that its first five books were compiled from earlier documents, as we know Tatian's 'Diatessaron' was woven together out of our four Gospels into one homogeneous document. Suppose again that a conscientious and reverent critic of the Scriptures should at last become convinced that the book of Isaiah was the word of two inspired prophets of God rather than of one, in the same way in which our learned and lamented Dr. Harman, as we learn from his 'Introduction' (a volume in our course of study for preachers), reached the conclusion that the book of Job was written in post-Mosaic time, and that the Epistle to the Hebrews was not the work of the Apostle Paul. Would such conclusions necessarily imperil the faith of such a Biblical student in the inspiration of the Pentateuch and of Isaiah?"

In answer to this question, Dr. Buell points to the well-known lectures of Prof. George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, which were delivered at various educational centers in this country, and were found "deeply spiritual and edifying" by so eminent an evangelist as the late Mr. Dwight L. Moody, who invited Professor Smith to lecture at the Northfield Conference last year. Yet Professor Smith simply took for granted many of the results of the "higher criticism." Further, Dr. Buell says:

"The writer, having heard much confident, and even passionate assertion, to the effect that the newer historical and analytical methods of Bible study were actually undermining the faith and chilling the evangelistic zeal of our younger ministry, resolved to make an investigation which might yield some exact and reliable information on the subject. Having at hand the addresses of upward of four hundred Methodist preachers who, as graduates and former students of Boston University School of Theology, have become familiar with the methods and results of the so-called 'higher criticism,' he sent them, on the first day of March last, a circular requesting each one to report the number of conversions which had taken place under his ministry during the eighteen months preceding, and also during the six months preceding. Replies from about two hundred and ten preachers had been received and placed on file when this article was begun. The returns furnished by the first two hundred preachers, taken just as they came, are herewith submitted in tabular form:

CONVERSIONS OCTOBER, 1899, TO MARCH, 1900.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | preachers | report | 1,583 | conversions, | average, 158.3 |
| 20 | " | " | 2,418 | " | " 120.9 |
| 50 | " | " | 3,893 | " | " 77.6 |
| 100 | " | " | 5,134 | " | " 51.3 |
| 200 | " | " | 6,023 | " | " 30.1 |

CONVERSIONS SEPTEMBER, 1898, TO MARCH, 1900.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | preachers | report | 2,665 | conversions, | average, 266.5 |
| 20 | " | " | 4,232 | " | " 211.6 |
| 50 | " | " | 7,310 | " | " 140.2 |
| 100 | " | " | 9,089 | " | " 90.89 |
| 200 | " | " | 12,399 | " | " 61.99 |

"After deducting from the last table the figures reported by the 38 preachers who were in the school at Concord or Boston prior to the year 1885, the writer found that the remaining 162 had been pupils of Professor Mitchell, the present professor of Hebrew and Old-Testament exegesis. These 162 preachers report for the 18 months ending March, 1900, 9,650 conversions, or an average for each preacher of 59.6.

"In the face of the depressing decrease of no less than 21,731 in the membership of our church as reported for the year 1900, the returns tabulated above are as gratifying as they are instructive. They seem to confirm what not a few had long suspected, viz., that the teaching of a reverent and believing 'higher criticism' in our schools has nothing to do with the humiliating decline in the evangelistic success of our church as a whole. Nay, rather, the figures point the other way. The actual fact is that the very preachers for whom modern methods of Bible study have clothed the Old-Testament record with the historical reality of the New-Testament Gospels, are found in the very front rank of successful evangelists.

"To followers of John Wesley there is, of course, nothing anomalous in this union of scientific study of the Scriptures with

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aggressive evangelism. It was Wesley who on the one hand said to his preachers, 'You have nothing to do but save souls,' and on the other hand said, 'As to all opinions that do not strike at the root of Christianity, we think and let think.' The root of Christianity he defined in the context to be the believer's personal attitude toward the divine Christ who is the Savior of souls. It was John Wesley, the incomparably successful evangelist, who had drunk so deeply of the foremost German Biblical criticism of his day, as embodied in the works of his contemporary, Johann Albrecht Bengel, of Tübingen, that he frankly prefaced his own 'Notes on the New Testament' with the statement that he believed he could better serve the interests of religion by translating from the 'Gnomon' than by writing volumes of his own notes."

## THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN THEOLOGY.

DR. F. S. HOFFMAN, professor of philosophy in Union College, regards the recent controversy between the late Prof. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan as marking a most significant epoch in the history of religious thought. Its most striking lesson, he says, is that one can no longer serve the cause of true religion by ignoring the methods of physical science. In constructing a theology, he remarks, we employ the same finite powers of mind as in forming a science of botany or physics; there is no difference in the kind of knowledge we have of each, only in the class of objects involved. Professor Hoffman writes (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Theology, properly understood, is the science which seeks to account for the universe from the standpoint of God. It attempts to put all the known facts together into a system around this idea. It does not draw its material from any alleged revelation alone, altho the revelation, if true, will furnish some of its most important data. But it gathers its material from every realm of knowledge. Every new fact discovered in any quarter of the universe increases its material, and every old supposed fact exploded diminishes it.

"Now, all the facts that any man can possibly know may best be divided, for our present purpose, into two classes, internal facts and external facts. By internal facts we mean the facts of one's own consciousness, and by external facts all else that can be mentioned. The former are certain to one, the latter merely probable. Every man who constructs a botany, or a geology, or any other science, makes it out of probable facts only. Every man who writes a history states and explains nothing of which he can be more than probably certain. How evident it is, then, that he who seeks to give unity to all the sciences, to explain the universe in which the great mass of the facts are only probable, can never attain to more than a probable solution of the problem, and can never justly ask another to accept his conclusions on any other ground than the high degree of their probability. Great thinkers, from Thales, Plato, and Moses, have had their theologies—their explanations of the origin and nature of the universe, as they understood it, and many of these explanations have been of extraordinary merit; but even St. Paul himself could never have been certain that his explanation was more than a probably true one."

Take, for instance, the statement of the Apostles' Creed concerning the nature and mission of Jesus: "Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried":

"Whether there ever existed on the earth such a person as Jesus, and what He experienced, are purely matters of historical evidence. And as everything that is a matter of evidence is a matter of probability, this must be also. We can never be absolutely certain that those who wrote His history were really acquainted with the facts of His life, or have honestly represented them, or that their testimony, after being once recorded, has not been so frequently and radically altered as to give us to-day, in some respects, an erroneous conception of the truth. Even if we regard the record as it stands as veritable history, the doctrine of the actual divinity of Jesus, that He is in reality Son of God as well as Son of Man, is an induction from certain alleged facts, and can, therefore, never be established beyond all possible doubt.

"The creed closes with the affirmation: 'I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting.' The writer of this passage, from the data that he had before him, simply drew the conclusion that the arguments in favor of these propositions were far stronger than those against them; and, accordingly, he was ready to say concerning them, as he does say in the statement itself, 'I believe'—not 'I am absolutely certain of their truthfulness.'

"We ask that every student of theology take up the subject precisely as he would any other science; that he begin with doubt, and carefully weigh the arguments for every doctrine, accepting or rejecting each assertion according as the balance of probabilities is for or against it. We demand that he thoroughly 'test all things,' and thus learn how to 'hold fast that which is good.' We believe that even the teachings of Jesus should be viewed from this standpoint, and should be accepted or rejected on the ground of their inherent reasonableness. But we also firmly believe that the probabilities that He spoke the truth are so high that they can never be made any higher; that, when His doctrines concerning God and man and nature are correctly apprehended, it will clearly be seen that they fully satisfy the demands of the intellect and the cravings of the heart. And we do not regard it as at all likely that any theology of the future will have much influence over the minds of the thoughtful, that does not draw its chief and most important data from that source. . . . In fact, the one pre-eminent demand of the present hour is a truly scientific theology—not a Chinese nor a Roman nor an Anglican theology, not a Baptist nor a Methodist nor a Presbyterian theology, not a Mosaic nor exclusively a Pauline theology, but a theology so cautiously constructed as to exclude all fiction, and so profound and comprehensive in its teachings as to include all the facts."

## AN ANTI-PROTESTANT CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

AMONG the most aggressive and bitter agitations of the day is the propaganda in France directed against the Protestants, which has become a fixed and persistent fact in the religious thought of the republic. The *Christliche Welt* (Leipzig, No. 14) contains from the pen of Eugene Lachenmann an interesting collection of data on this subject, presented, of course, from a Protestant point of view.

The attacks, we are told, are increasing in intensity and number. Especially is the "Bonne Presse" of the Assumptionists busy with this propaganda, and the various "Croix" or church newspapers published throughout the provinces make it a point to keep the people aroused on the subject. In this controversy, Protestants, Freethinkers, Freemasons, and Jews are all put into one class, the leading charge being that of treachery to the country and an alliance with the Protestant nations, especially Germany. The type of opposition is much like that at one time displayed against the Huguenots, and this name has even been revived as a term of reproach and suspicion against the Protestants.

The origin of this agitation is interesting. Two years ago, Ernst Renauld, the editor of a provincial and local paper in Cher published a pamphlet entitled "Le Péril Protestant," which aroused a great deal of excitement. It has been followed by a solid volume of 569 pages on the same subject by the same author, with the special purpose of pointing out that Protestantism is the great danger to the religion, politics, and social order of the country. The character of this massive work can probably best be given by quoting Renauld's own words:

"The Republican Party is the Protestant party, and as the Protestant party it is the English and the German party in France. . . . The Huguenots go hand-in-hand with the traitors of the fatherland and with the foreign foes of France, just as their religious fellows did in the year 1870 . . . . The Protestants force their way into the houses of the French people, ostensibly to sell Bibles, but in truth to spy out where the honest peasant has hidden his savings. They are picking out quarters for the army of the invasion. Therefore we must keep a watch over

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these imbeciles and force them to leave our towns. If France once becomes Protestant, then she will be little more than a vassal of England. These pious gospel messengers do not propose so much to make converts to Protestantism as to demoralize our good people and to lay plans for facilitating the proposed invasion of our country. We appeal to the peasants to become new crusaders in the interests of the good cause."

One of the noteworthy features of the book is the fact that it gives the address of the leading representatives of Protestantism throughout France.

The example of Renauld has been followed by others. "*Le Complot Protestante*" ("The Protestant Conspiracy") is the most recent and sensational contribution to this crusade. This conspiracy consists in this, that Queen Victoria yearly contributes twenty-five million francs to the support of the Protestant religion and to the struggle against France. This is done on the basis of an agreement made between England and Prussia in 1757. Accordingly each and all work undertaken by the Protestants in France has but the one aim, namely, that of advancing this conspiracy. Two other Anti-Protestant pamphlets are very popular in France; one is entitled "*La Trahison Protestante*" ("The Treachery of Protestantism"), and the other "*L'Ossature de la Trahison*" ("The Structure of Treachery"). These are brought out with a grinning skull and a black background on the title-page. Among the views given in them are these:

"As the Jew is a born money-maker, so the Huguenot is a born traitor. A Catholic will die for his faith; a Jew, to save his money; but a Protestant knows no martyrdom. . . . The claim of the innocence of Dreyfus was simply a specimen of Protestant treachery in order to make it possible for England to occupy Fashoda and for William II. to make his journey to Jerusalem. All the defenders of Dreyfus are open or secret Protestants, and the whole affair was conducted after the manner of the Protestants, who are not by their faith compelled to implicit obedience to their superiors, but subject everything to free 'investigation.'"

Another noteworthy production of this crusade is "*Le Conquête Protestante*" ("The Conquest of Protestantism"), with the subtitle, "A Plea for Social Peace and National Reconciliation." This work is based on the well-known fact that so many of the leading offices and high state positions in France are filled by Protestants. The author says:

"The Catholics are too scrupulous. Nobody can bake an omelet without breaking some eggs. No revolution can be achieved without advancing over dead bodies. Do you think it would be a crime to condemn and to put to death such men as Zadok Kahn, Reinach, Scheurer-Kestner, Picquart, Zola, Brisson, Yves Guyot, Jaurès, Clemenceau, Monod, and Ranc, because they have organized the Dreyfus conspiracy? I confess openly that I would have no hesitancy to vote for the death of this Reinach, etc., and such pastors as Monod, etc."

The Protestants are alarmed and are agitating counter movements. The most promising agent in this regard is the "Commission d'action protestante évangelique," appointed at the great "Fraternal Conference" of Protestants, held in Lyons in November of last year.

In the mean while the Protestant cause, according to the *Christliche Welt*, is progressing in the country as never before for centuries. An interesting account of this movement is furnished by the well-known author and lawyer, Eugène Rêveilland, in a series of "Los von Rom" ("Away from Rome") pamphlets in Munich. There are at present two homes for priests who have joined the Protestant church, and the organ of this movement among the younger Catholic clergy, *Le Chrétien Français* (*The French Christian*), is now appearing as a weekly, side by side with a monthly called *Le Prêtre Converté* (*The Converted Priest*). The editor of the former journal, the Abbé Bourirer, was recently compelled to appeal to the law for protection against attacks in public.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AFTER ORTHODOXY—WHAT?

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the (Unitarian) Church of the Messiah, New York, believes that orthodox Christianity has received its deathblow from the now assured results of research in the fields of physical science, linguistics, history, and Biblical criticism; and that this interpretation of Christianity will very shortly disappear. Yet he does not believe that religion itself will be weakened, but rather reinforced, by this putting away of what he regards as the "childish things" of religion—the conceptions of life fitted perhaps for an early stage of human development, but no longer fitted for the period of the world's maturity. In *The North American Review* (April) he writes:

"The essential features of the orthodox theory of religion have been discredited by the modern knowledge of the modern world. Since a similar thing has happened over and over in the past, it ought not to seem strange that it should happen again in a growing universe. The foundation stone of orthodoxy has always been the dogma of the Fall of Man and the consequent lost and ruined condition of the race. In accordance with this theory, the one great work of religion has been to 'save' men from this 'ruin.' That has been the theory of the Fall—and in the light of it all the wrong and sorrow, the vice and crime of the world have been explained. But study of Jewish thought and life has shown that this whole Eden story was a late importation from a pagan people. The older prophets know nothing of it. And even Jesus, who is said to have been supernaturally sent to save us from the effects of the Fall, never makes the slightest allusion to it. Besides this, science has demonstrated that man has steadily risen from the first, and it makes all stories of original perfection impossible of belief, on the part of all free and intelligent people. And thus we are now able to explain the world's evil, vice, crime, suffering, and death in the light of theories much more honorable to God and more helpful for man. Since orthodoxy is inextricably bound up with these theories, since she has committed herself to the assertion that they have been infallibly revealed, she must cease to be orthodox (*i.e.*, the 'right opinion') now that these beliefs are passing away.

"The only thing that is happening, then, is that the world is growing wiser and better. And this should seem to be cause for rejoicing rather than of lamentation; unless people really hold the opinion of the old Scotch lady who said: 'Some persons think everybody is going to be saved; but, for my part, I hope for better things.'"

Dr. Savage ranges himself, not with the Scotch lady, but with the optimists. He thinks that the world is going to be a happier and better place when the older theological conceptions of Christianity disappear: "The loss is only for the sake of larger and finer gain. We lose the pessimistic theories of a wicked creation, a ruined race, total depravity, an angry God, blight, curse, endless and hopeless pain—that is all." Religion will remain, says Dr. Savage; the conception of God will remain; so also will the belief in the higher man, the Christ within:

"For the first time in the history of human thought, we have a conception of man that is worthy, inspiring, and hopeful. A race once perfect in innocence, but now fallen and ruined; a race become morally incapable of all good; a race doomed to endless despair, except in the case of 'the few that be saved,' an 'elect' company chosen to illustrate God's grace; a race living in age-long rejection of divine truth and goodness, and so drifting down the hopeless rapids to the abyss; such is the picture presented to us in all the old creeds. But now what? A race starting, indeed, on the border line of the animal world, but with what a history and what an outlook! Along a pathway of struggle and tears and blood, ever up and on, sloughing off the animal, climbing to brain and heart and conscience, until figures like Buddha and Jesus stand up out of the darkness! Legislators and singers and artists and discoverers and inventors and scientists and teachers and martyrs and witnesses, a long line of the great and the good, increasing with every age, testify not the fall, but the magnificent ascent of the race! From what low beginnings come, until we have at last the right to cry: 'Now are we sons of God; and it does not yet appear what we shall be!' In face of a history like this, I do not envy the man who can sneer at Darwinism as

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irreligious and find more 'piety' in a theory that makes us all 'children of hell.' With a past like this behind us, what is there we may not aspire to in the future? A perfect 'kingdom of God' becomes a perfectly reasonable dream. Every new truth discovered is just so much more known of God; and every new and higher adjustment of the individual or social life to the higher truths is one more step in the eternal ascent of religion toward God."

## THE NEW "CENTRAL CHURCH PARTY" IN ENGLAND.

THE recent controversy over points of ritual in the English Church—particularly over incense—has impressed many churchmen with the conviction that too much stress has been laid upon questions of mere form by both the Kensitites and the High Churchmen. The Rev. Dr. Cobb, until lately an official of the English Church Union (the advanced High-Church organization of England), has, like a good many other adherents of that body, resigned his membership, and is now secretary of the Churchmen's Union. His energies are devoted to forwarding the interests of this new society, which is to be the organ of the new "Central Church Party." In a recent article, quoted by the London correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., April 7), he eschews the term "moderate churchmen" frequently in use hitherto, and substitutes "central" as the distinguishing adjective of the new type of churchmanship. He thus explains his position:

"Because Central Churchmen are in the middle, it does not follow that they have no enthusiasm and no definite convictions. They will die for a principle. They scorn to make the use or disuse of incense an article of a standing or a falling church. They are content with their prayer-book, and think its old-fashioned spirituality sufficient for their needs. They have tested their Bible and not found it wanting, so they will not fear what criticism can do unto it, but welcome any new light, if such there be, arising from such criticism as the Lambeth encyclical encouraged. . . . The creeds are a sufficient statement of their beliefs, and all they ask is that they be not treated as philosophic formulæ, but as the vehicles through which an historical religion reproduces itself in the individual soul."

The English correspondent already quoted adds this further description of the new party:

"'Soberness, loyalty to such truth as is revealed, self-restraint in the presence of the unrevealed mysteries of God, peaceableness toward the brotherhood, a readiness to believe the best and not the worst, an aversion from heresy-hunting, a due, practical balance between the classics of the individual and the authority of the body,' such are some of their more prominent marks. Dr. Cobb describes the national church as 'too long the victim of well-meaning but narrow-minded fanatics, who attach a quite disproportionate value to a posture, an ornament, an interpretation, and archeological survival.' He affirms that his (Central) party 'have far more important matters on hand, connected not indirectly but directly with man's salvation, his duty to his fellows,' etc. The Bishop and the Dean of Ripon, Professor Cheyne, the Archdeacon of Manchester, and the Dean of Canterbury have joined the union."

As Archdeacon Wilson of Manchester is a Christian Socialist and Professor Cheyne of Oxford (editor of the new "Encyclopedia Biblica") is the foremost English exponent of the Higher Criticism, the new party is seemingly to form a meeting-ground for men hitherto of varied party affiliations.

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MR. HENRY FRANK, of the Metropolitan Independent Church, New York, is shortly to publish two new books, one entitled "The Doom of Dogma and the Dawn of Truth," the other "Meditation at the Shrine of Silence." Both are in support of radical thought and the "New School of Metaphysics."

ATTENTION has been called to the infelicity of the tablet lately set up in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in memory of Dr. John Hall. It merely gives the dates of his birth and death, says that he was "pastor of this church from November 3, 1867, to September 17, 1898," and then ends with this singular text: "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## COMMENTS ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE opening of the Paris Exposition according to program, on April 14, despite the fact that it was rather less ready for such a ceremony than any preceding world's fair has been, is attributed to the fear of the French Government lest any delay would give certain restless elements in France an additional chance to carry on political agitation. For France is too much interested in her great fair, once it has been opened, to bother about party politics, and even interest in the Boer war is now flagging. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The Exposition certainly has a *bonne presse* abroad. Europe is less interested in our internal troubles. The foreigners now consider that France's chief business is to amuse her visitors. Maybe it will be noticed, too, that Frenchmen are not all gay fops or fierce jingoes as some of our neighbors seem to suppose. It will be a surprise to many to find that there is a France which works, a tranquil, reasoning France, proud of its past and determined to create a prosperous future. It will be impressed upon many that our political restlessness, our ministerial crises, do not touch the solid foundation of the nation; that the bellicose declamations of our press are for the sole purpose of amusing the reader. It may appear that some of our industries have not progressed quite as rapidly in France as in some other countries; but it will be evident that we work faithfully and earnestly, and that revolution is not eternally clamoring at our portals."

It is of some international importance that Germany is officially represented at this Exposition. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) says:

"For the first time since the Franco-German war is Germany officially represented at a Paris Exposition. It proves that the two nations are on better terms, yet it is doubtful that the chasm can ever be entirely bridged. The Germans have not failed to hold out the hand of friendship, but the French never were able to let bygones be bygones, tho it must be admitted that their proverbial politeness prevented them from rudely repelling our advances. However, they have invited us, and the German exhibit has been carefully chosen to represent natural character. Altho we wish to impress our neighbors with our progress, ostentatious display of luxury and wealth has been avoided by the Emperor, who is personally responsible for this exhibit of solid middle-class life."

*The Spectator* (London) does not agree with the many English papers which advise Britons to stay away from the Exhibition "to punish the French." The paper has for some time past reiterated that sympathy with the Boers is in France as elsewhere due to that meanest of human traits, envy; but even this, thinks *The Spectator*, will not make life unpleasant for Englishmen during the Exposition. It says:

"That English visitors to the great show will be insulted we entirely disbelieve. Not to mention that Frenchmen even when raging never quite forget business, and that no French trader insults his customers, the Parisians just now are in high good humor. . . . To be Romans may be what they wish, but they are pleased to be even Athenians, and when pleased who is pleasanter, brighter, or more courteous than the true Parisian? Englishmen may go to the show without the slightest fear of being unwelcome, and will, we hope, bring back with them impressions so kindly that even the vitriol which M. Rochefort mistakes for wine will be unable to dissolve them. Paris and London have warred for at least six hundred years, and neither has been able to check the other's growth by one street or square. They may be compelled to fight again, tho we hope better things, but that is no reason why when Paris has a great thing to show London should not go to see it. Who knows? She may discover what is the antidote to the last new explosive, decomposed water, said to be eighteen times as strong as that 'triumph of always beneficent science,' dynamite."

*The Westminster Gazette* remarks that the American building

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is by far the most monumental of the foreign buildings. The *Epoca* (Madrid) sadly remarks: "Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are for the first time not represented, for they form no longer part of our dominions." This paper relates that the reason for opening the Exhibition in April is a very prosaic one:

"It had been suggested to defer the opening to June, in order to gain time for completion. But the owners of the various restaurants within the grounds, who have to pay rent, threatened to sue the Government if the opening were delayed a single day. Thus the Republican Government, which resisted firmly the British claims in China, ingloriously succumbed to the demands of a handful of traders and publicans."

The Russian papers congratulate France upon her present international position. The *Birshewya Viedomosti* says:

"Every Russian must notice with pleasure that France is richer and more powerful to-day than during the Exposition of 1867, when she had not yet passed through her great trials. France may well be in a mood to bridge the gulf which divides her from her great neighbor. It is a matter of pleasure to note that Germany participates in the present festivities, and that the ideas expressed at The Hague Conference receive some support in this way."

The *Handelsblad's* Paris correspondent says:

"Nothing is finished in the Exposition, not even the 'attractions.' Should any of my readers intend to visit Paris, I must warn them that they will be disappointed unless they wait at least another month. The fault lies with the directors of the Exposition, whatever M. Millerand and M. Loubet may say. As Meline thought he could stem the tide by saying, 'There is no Dreyfus case,' so Picard thought he could do away with facts by saying: 'The Exposition is ready.' It will be ready after a while, but thanks to individual efforts only."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE Italian parliament has lately been the scene of those noisy demonstrations which during the last twenty years have occurred so frequently in legislative bodies. According to their own showing, the minority began a regular campaign of obstruction "to uphold the rights of the minority." The means employed were of the usual kind, such as speeches of enormous length to prevent division, discussion of applications for leave of absence, and the pounding of tables to make members of the majority unheard. The Government, therefore, suggested new rules for the conducting of business in the Chamber of Deputies. This roused the minority to new fury; the speaker resigned to test the standing of the cabinet, was reelected by a handsome majority, and parliament was adjourned. On the whole, the Italian press censure the obstructionists as "low politicians." The *Tribuna* (Rome) says:

"The Extreme Left, by its continual obstruction, renders parliamentary business almost impossible. Credits must be voted on and minor questions legally relegated to parliament must be settled. But the almost brutal obstruction of the Extreme Left neutralizes the legitimate work of the Chamber, and furnishes a legitimate excuse for gag laws."

The *Giorno*, which favors Republicanism, protests, but not very vehemently, against the majority rule. It says:

"The majority is trying to stifle the voice of the minority throughout the country. The Extreme Left merely wish to preserve those constitutional guaranties which for fifty years have been established. If the Pelloux cabinet and the traitor Somino gag the minority, they are responsible for the consequences."

Throughout Europe the acts of the opposition are represented as a kind of "bunco" game. All the Roman correspondents unite in saying that the politicians who form the obstructionist minority are, for the most part, enemies of the movement for political purity, which is continually gaining ground in Italy. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) says:

"Speculations about the possible fall of the present Italian ministry through parliamentary obstruction are entirely unnecessary. The Government does not dream of submitting to the minority, and it is the reverse of flattering to the Italian people to think that their administration has so little backbone. The Pelloux cabinet took over the reins under the most trying circumstances. It is not merely defending itself, but is fighting the battle for orderly parliamentary rules."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"There is no doubt that the Pelloux cabinet is putting pressure upon the opposition. But the people are very calm under this 'tyranny,' for the parliament and parliamentary institutions have gradually become objects of contempt. This inability to do the necessary work, this want of discipline, this absence of healthy, strong aims, has gradually made the parliament despised by all, and the nation does not care what happens at the Monte Citorio. The political clubs endeavor to preserve appearances, and the Radical papers shriek, but the people do not care what happens to the legislators."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## DEATH OF A ONCE FAMOUS DIPLOMAT.

A DIPLOMAT whose name was once in everybody's mouth died March 28 in Paris, and his remains were sent to his home without official ceremonies. It was Count Benedetti, Napoleon III.'s last ambassador to the Court of Prussia. Pitted against Bismarck, he failed to hold his own, and he was, much against his will, according to his own declaration, used by the war party in France to provoke the struggle which ended in the downfall of his master and the unity of Germany. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"He was past middle life before fame came to him, and had spent many years in an uneventful career as a French diplomatist. But in 1864, when Europe was on the eve of great events of which Berlin was to be the center, Benedetti was sent as ambassador to represent Napoleon III. in the Prussian capital. When the 'Seven Weeks' War' broke out two years later, he failed in his attempts to prevent the aggrandizement of Prussia. It is now well known how Bismarck set himself immediately afterward to prepare for the struggle with France, which he knew had been made inevitable by the crushing defeat of Austria. He found no difficulty in making a tool of Napoleon's ambassador. He induced him to make a proposal for the annexation of Belgium by France. This document was pigeonholed by Bismarck as a rod in pickle for the French Emperor when the right time came. He published it in the summer of 1870, and thus exhibited the French Government to Europe as bent on territorial aggrandizement. Benedetti subsequently published a statement that the proposal was Bismarck's own. This was most likely true, but it did not excuse Benedetti's folly in placing such a weapon in the Prussian Chancellor's hands, and it was the famous scene in the gardens at Ems, when King William was supposed to have put an affront on Benedetti, that directly led to the declaration of war."

Benedetti has never been held by the Germans personally responsible for the war. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says, in substance:

"It was only after Benedetti's third attempt to obtain King William's written declaration that no Hohenzollern prince would be permitted to accept the crown of Spain that the king informed the ambassador, through his adjutant, that 'His Majesty had nothing further to communicate on the subject.' Benedetti did not regard this as an insult; but the French newspapers published a telegram from Ems to the effect that France had been insulted by the King of Prussia in the person of her ambassador. Then followed the cry of '*A Berlin!*' in the streets of Paris. In the French Parliament, the opposition in vain asked for the original text of Benedetti's despatches. Ollivier declared that he 'accepted the responsibility of the war with a light heart,' Le

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Bœuf said the army was more than ready (*archiprêt*), and war was declared. The war was inevitable. In France it had been said for years that a united Germany could not be tolerated, and the machinations of the Catholic Church, which used the Empress Eugenie as its tool, did the rest."

The assertion that Bismarck dictated to Benedetti the proposition to divide Belgium is denied in Germany, and the document, it is declared, is a duly authenticated French official document. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CAREER OF VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

THE death of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who fell fighting on the Boers' side, is regarded by many Frenchmen as a great loss to France. The *Liberté* (Paris) says:

"It was for France that he went out to South Africa, where twenty-five years ago the blood of a Bonaparte, betrayed by his English comrades, was poured out. . . . If the colonel exposed himself more than a leader should, it was to train the Boers to make those attacks without which no effective victories are possible. His sole regret must have been that his last look could not rest upon the tricolor. But France was with him in spirit. France closed his eyes, since the pious hand of his aged mother, his young daughter and his brother could not fulfil that duty. For all France mourns for Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who has revived the generous traditions of Lafayette. To her who was wounded in 1870 he has brought the tribute of a little glory."

The *Siècle* (which passed into English hands more than a year ago) is the only French paper that does not pay a tribute to his memory. Many English papers realize that De Villebois-Mareuil's death may have a lasting influence in France. "His death and that of the Frenchmen with him," says *The St. James Gazette*, "was but the penalty they deliberately risked when they took up arms against us, and resigned their commissions in the French army in order to take service with the Boers. The French, however, are not likely to look at the matter in this way, and we await developments with interest."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Outlook* writes:

"Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was an ardent Nationalist—an intense anti-Dreyfusard—and his dream, his ideal, was the Restoration; his devouring passion was the love of France and of French glory. To restore the prestige of his country—to bring her back once more to the first rank—that was his fixed idea; and when he saw that the revenge was no longer the political feature of the future, his soul burned within him to force upon the attention of the world, by some individual effort, the sacrifice that a man can give. And so it came about that when the Transvaal war offered, he seized his chance—relying upon the possibility of his death to awaken his country from the torpor which, in his view, was dragging her down to insignificance. He knew his countrymen, and who shall say he has not succeeded? All France rings to-day with his name. A monument to be erected, a subscription for a great funeral service, a street in Paris to be renamed."

*The Free Press* (Ottawa) compares him to Don Quixote:

"There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the chivalrous knight-errant of romance going forth to right the wrong, champion the helpless, and protect the weak, when compared with the modern soldier of fortune and adventurer of the Villebois, Albrecht, and Schiel type, proves how short the step is. 'Labby' [Labouchere] says that the spirit of Villebois-Mareuil was 'so little in harmony with modern conditions that he might almost be deemed an aliene.' Cervantes is said to have dealt 'chivalry' its deathblow. But it seems that Don Quixote was a much-wronged man, and that some new satirist is needed to hold up the modern soldier of fortune to ridicule as great as that hurled at the Knight of La Mancha."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"Villebois well deserved to be called the South African Lafayette. He was not a mere fighter, but a well-trained tactician, whose talents were of special use to the Boers in organizing field fortifications. Evidently he intended to place such fortifications near Fourteen Streams when death overtook him. His loss is to be deplored from the Boer point of view, yet they do not seem to be in want of able leaders. As we know, Colonel Villebois did not think the cautious Joubert quite fitted for the chief command; he expressed a hope, at the time of the battle of Colenso, that General Botha, whom he regarded as the only really talented commander, would be appointed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

THE visit of the Emperor of Austria to the capital of the German empire is regarded as a sign that the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are more cordial than ever; but since King Humbert will not be present at the meeting the Triple Alliance is once again described as being in jeopardy. The *Tribuna* (Rome) expresses itself to the following effect:

"It has been given out that the emperors will discuss matters which interest Germany and the Dual Monarchy only; but the political situation is such that Italy should be included in the counsels of her friends. It is not pleasant to note that the alliance with Italy is mentioned at Vienna with much less respect than that with Germany. If Italy could afford to make her peace with Austria for the sake of Germany, Austria can not do less than show due appreciation of Italy as well."

The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) thinks that, "where two of the allied sovereigns meet, the third will be present in spirit"; but, on the whole, the tone of the German and Austrian press is less hearty toward Italy. It has been noticed that many Italians lately show a decided leaning toward France. The *Messagero* advocates a Latin alliance; the *Corriere della Sera* argues that Italy has profited little or nothing by the Triple Alliance, and says:

"The exalted hopes which were raised from an economical point of view are shattered. Italian exports to Germany are less even than to Switzerland and Austria. The fault lies, of course, with the German Agrarians, who selfishly oppose the importation of agricultural produce. But the German Government also is to blame for its weakness in dealing with the Agrarians. Trade and politics can not be altogether severed, and many people will ask themselves, Why should we adhere to the Triple Alliance? It has only forced us into ruinous armaments and estranged us from France."

The German papers declare that the visit of the Austrian Emperor is not, in the first place, a political one. The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) says:

"The rumor that Austria fears Russian intrigue against her Balkan interests is groundless. Naturally, however, the emperors will have other topics of conversation than the state of the weather. The general political situation in the world is such to-day that the monarchs would act unnaturally were they to avoid political subjects. For the same reason, it is only proper that Francis Joseph of Austria should be accompanied by his trusted foreign minister. But in the main, the meeting of the emperors is a family affair. The age of the Emperor of Austria has been mentioned as proof that he would not journey far without exceptional inducements. He is only seventy, and Wilhelm I. was seventy-three when he took the field against France in 1870. It is neither polite nor wise to describe Kaiser Franz as a decrepit old man who can not be induced to make the comfortable trip from Vienna to Paris unless in cases of extreme necessity."

Both in London and Paris remarks are made which seem intended to prick Austrian vanity. *The Morning Post* remembers that a war between Austria and Prussia was but narrowly averted in 1851, and wonders whether Emperor Francis Joseph will not muse upon what might have been had he taken the opportunity to crush Prussia then. The *Temps* (Paris) regards the position of the aged Austrian emperor as that of a vassal to his

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younger ally. The *Journal des Débats*, however, believes that such remarks will not disturb the Austrians. It says, in effect:

"The cordial relations between the emperors will be a cause for astonishment to all who thought that Austria was about to be divided among her neighbors. We believe that Austria is much more solid than most people imagine. Her many nationalities quarrel, but self-interest binds them together. Cracow is not likely to sigh for the privilege of becoming a part of Russian Poland, and Vienna can not be ambitious to occupy second place in a state in which Berlin is the metropolis. Moreover, the different nationalities do not live in clearly separated provinces. A power annexing a province mainly inhabited by people of its own race would also be forced to take over a minority of bitter enemies. Germany certainly does not seem to be in a hurry to annex any part of Austria. Over-enthusiastic Pan-Germanists in Bohemia speak of a union with Germany, but neither William II. nor the German press encourage them. Francis Joseph knows that the separatist movement finds no encouragement in Germany, and he can well afford to express friendship for the young German emperor."

The *Indépendance Belge* is certain that the supposed machinations of Russia in the Balkans are the real cause of Francis Joseph's visit, as Austria is anxious to preserve the *status quo*. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) ridicules this view, and asserts that the strengthening of the bonds between Germany and the Dual Monarchy is the main object. It says:

"The Triple Alliance undoubtedly has lost much of its importance. To give it its former influence, the antagonism between Austria and Russia would have to be revived, and a new economical conflict between Italy and France would have to arise. At present, these conditions are not fulfilled, and the Triple Alliance is allowed to decay, especially as the relations between France and Germany are much improved. The Berlin meeting can not alter this, but it is very likely that a closer union between the empires whose rulers meet will be the result."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE WELLAND CANAL MYSTERY.

"DASTARDLY Attempt by Yankees." "Are They Fenians?" "Battalions on the Border in Readiness." These and other similar sensational headlines in Canadian papers have disturbed the minds of their readers since the attempt, in the last week of April, to destroy Lock No. 24 of the Welland Canal at Thorold. The damage done is comparatively slight, but a little more success on the part of the conspirators would have resulted in carrying away seven locks and the inundation of the town of Merritt. Three men, reported to be Americans, were arrested, and the opinion seems to prevail that a Fenian attack, which has been threatening Canada, was thus inaugurated. But there is as yet no certainty. The affair has called forth from some Canadian papers some vehement comment. *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"In Buffalo, where without much doubt this whole business was hatched, De Barry, the most offensive official that could be selected by the United States, has made perpetual war upon Canadians entering United States territory in order to pursue, as civilized and reasonable and peaceable people, their ordinary vocations. Buffalo sentiment has been taught that war upon Canadians is a proper and exceedingly smart thing. If the grain shovelers who are at variance with their employers endeavored to wreck the Welland Canal, so as to make business so rushing in their own city as to make it impossible for transportation men to refuse their demands, we have only to thank Uncle Sam's industrial policy toward Canada and Buffalo sentiment for their villainous plot and the criminal readiness with which they turned their bloodshot eyes on this country. So it does not really matter whether the thing was pro-Boer or Fenian, or the outcome of an industrial dispute, insomuch as we have had a taste of what the United States has in its stewpan for this country whenever an opportunity offers to give us a dose of it."

*The Monetary Times* (Toronto) says:

"Fenian threats had been made, as we all know, and pro-Boer feeling, in some parts of the republic, runs high. This is all that is known, and in the mean time we must suspend judgment; when the facts are known, conclusions can be drawn with some assurance of certainty. The conviction of the men now in custody may or may not lead up to the secret which thus far shrouds the origin of the attempt. To complete disclosure, the shortest way would be confession of one of the culprits. It is not at all certain, however, that the tools used in the diabolical act were taken into close confidence by their employers. Two of them at least may have been merely hired bandits, whose feelings were known to be strongly anti-British, and who would readily enter into any scheme which fed their hatred and insured pay. But for the disclosure of the real facts we must wait."

Many papers point out that the canal locks are points of some strategic value, and should, therefore, be carefully guarded. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Mr. McCleary, member for Welland, drew the attention of the house on Tuesday to a rather curious state of affairs existing along the Niagara frontier. When the St. Catharines company was called out to protect lock 25 on the Welland Canal, after the attempt made to blow up lock 24, not a rifle cartridge could be found in the armory. He was told also that not a shell was available for the splendid new guns of the Welland field battery, nor even for the artillery at London, Hamilton, or Toronto. This would be a nice condition for Canada to be caught in in case of a raid, such as was threatened by the Fenians, being made across the border at that point, and we have nothing to show that things are in any better condition at any other point along the frontier."

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### The Moral Teachings of Freemasonry.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: Having given circulation to the articles of the Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J., which appear in *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, so that through your columns his statements have reached a different class of readers than those to whom he directly addressed himself, I ask a few lines, in the interest of "fair play," for a reply.

I was an Episcopal clergyman and a Knight Templar for over twenty years. Since I became a Catholic, fifteen years ago, I do not claim to be a Freemason and have not entered a lodge.

As to the existence of Mr. Pike's work, "Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry," I know only from the articles of Father Coppens. It is from his deduction that Mr. Pike's views are representative of the teaching of Freemasonry, that I enter a protest on the ground of its being illogical.

Freemasonry, strictly speaking, is confined to the three degrees constituting the Blue Lodge, and is based on the religion revealed in the Old Testament. Knight Templarism is based on the New Testament. Not a word of its ritual and lectures, up to and including Templarism, is not in harmony with the teachings of the Old and the New Testaments. The Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Jesus Christ is an important part of the illustrations in Templarism. In short, every Templar is sworn to defend the Christian religion. Not every one may live up to its morals nor to its doctrines, any more than every Protestant clergyman in his life and teachings is recognized as a faithful living example of what is known as the Protestant religion. There are those claiming to be good exponents of Protestantism who are considered by the great majority as denying the essential teachings of the New Testament.

As a Catholic, I would be doing an injustice to Protestantism to assert that these heretics are fair representatives of Protestant teachings and tendencies. I call no names. But in your issue for March 10 you give circulation to the condemnation by various ecclesiastical courts of appeal, including the highest civil judge, the Emperor of Germany, of one who denied the resurrection of the body of Jesus Christ.

While I am not writing in defense of Freemasonry, I claim that it is unjust to Freemasonry to hold it responsible for a book written by one who was a Mason, but in the interest of a Scottish Rite; when there is no evidence that the Scottish Rite, much less Freemasonry proper, is in any sense responsible for what Mr. Pike published.

His statements, as quoted by Father Coppens, are wild vagaries, when judged by the teachings of the ritual and lectures of what is known as legitimate Freemasonry and of the side-lights as far as Templarism goes. His statements, in my opinion, as an individual and as a Christian, are blasphemous. In accordance with my custom of signing with my name whatever I offer to the public, I am, respectfully,

CROMWELL, CONN. CHARLES COLLARD ADAMS.

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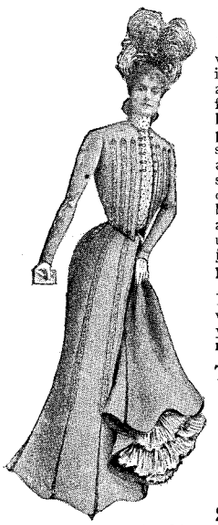

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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In his consular report of December 28, 1899, Hamilton King writes from Bangkok of the industrial development in Siam. He says:

"Rice cultivation is the principal industry of Siam. There are twenty-six steam rice-mills in Bangkok, and, altho the first one in the country was started by an American, none are owned by Americans to-day. Four are European and the rest are owned or managed by Chinese. Some of the Chinese firms have very large capital. Seven of the mills have their own electric-light plants, one of which was furnished by an American house; all the other supplies and the rice-milling machinery used here have come from England and Scotland. A few years ago the paddy or rice husk, which is used for fuel, was so cheap that much waste was permitted in its consumption; now, however, the rapidly increasing price of fuel has created a good market for this husk, and efforts are being made to economize by introducing more improved methods of combustion. Teak wood is the next most important industry of the country, and there are ten large steam sawmills and many smaller handmills in the city for the manufacture of teak lumber. Three of the mills have their own electric-light plants, and all of them get their machinery and supplies from Great Britain.

"There are four large machine shops and foundries in Bangkok," continues Mr. King, "also the shops of the two railroad systems, supplies for which likewise come from Europe. The large electric-lighting plant for the city and the two power-houses for the electric tram-car system obtained their equipment in Europe and the United States.

"There are in the city twelve printing-establishments in which English type is used and twenty-four in which Siamese printing is done. These include in their output three daily papers, periodicals, and books of all descriptions, besides many lesser publications and much job work. The printing supplies for the city, for the most part, come from Europe. The United States is now furnishing a portion, however, and American paper has within the last year made a decided hit and is just now increasing in favor."

Discussing the city of Bangkok and its possibilities, Mr. King continues:

"As a result of the gradual improvement of the streets of the city during the last ten years, very many vehicles of all descriptions are used. The extent of the city makes travel by carriage almost a necessity; hence Bangkok is probably a long way ahead of any other city in the far East in the use of wheeled vehicles. The demand was at first supplied principally from outside sources; but of late a local industry has been springing up, and 90 per cent. of the carriages in use are now manufactured in Bangkok. Without exception, however, they strike the American as unnecessarily heavy and clumsy. The streets of the city are perfectly level, no point for miles around being more than three feet above high-water mark, and, being built of brick or macadam, are most adaptable to the use of light-running vehicles of all kinds. Moreover, the native ponies, which have proved themselves best fitted to stand the trying climate, are very small, weighing only from 500 to 700 pounds, and hardly suitable for the heavy vehicles. But these little animals are used so exclusively that there are not more than thirty full-sized horses in the city. In view of these conditions, it would seem that the different styles of light-running American vehicles would prove very desirable if once introduced. The workmanship and material must be first-class to meet the climate, which changes very quickly from extremely wet to hot and dry; but if well made, there is no doubt that our vehicles would wear quite as well as the cumbersome ones now in use, while their greater lightness and beauty would win for them a place in this market.

"American paints, oils, and varnishes are still unknown here; but, in view of the amount of building now in progress in the city, including the construction of docks and shipyards as well as the rapidly growing carriage industry, there is no doubt that there is an opening here for American trade in this line of goods.

"The greatest obstacle is the cost of freight, due to the repeated transhipments *en route*. A through line of steamers from New York to Manila, with regular sailings, would be a great assistance, necessitating but one transhipment at Singapore, and placing American goods on an equal footing for the most part with goods from Europe. There is but one line of steamers from this port direct to Europe—the East Asiatic Line, from Copenhagen to Bangkok. The service consists of one steamer each way every three months."


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## PERSONALS.

THOSE who think that John Ruskin was only an art critic and a theorist will find themselves slightly mistaken, when they read the following, taken from the Newark, N. J., *News:* It may not be generally known that Ruskin once kept a tea shop. It was established on Paddington Street, W., "to supply the poor in that neighborhood with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy, without making a profit on the subdivision." The result of the experiment was, to quote Ruskin's own words, "my ascertaining that the poor only liked to buy their tea where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed: and as I resolutely refuse to compete with my neighboring tradesmen either in gas or rhetoric, the patient subdivision of my parcels by the two old servants of my mother's who manage the business for me hitherto passes little recognized as an advantage by my uncalculating public." The business, sad to relate, languished, and the rent and taxes absorbed the profits and something more.

HOUSEKEEPING IN WAR-TIME.—One of the latest communications from besieged Mafeking said: "Provisions have risen to fivefold their original value, tho Colonel Baden-Powell threatened with severe punishment all who charge more than ante-siege prices." Even before the siege provisions were apt to cost a pretty penny around Mafeking as in other regions of South Africa. Milk, a couple of years ago, at Mafeking, sold at 15*s.* a bottle, and was more expensive than whisky. A similar state of affairs existed in Buluwayo in respect to ink during the famine in that community in 1897; a one-pound loaf of bread cost 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a pound of butter could not be had under 5*s.* (at Johannesburg it was quoted at 7*s.* 6*d.* about the same time); salt from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a pound gives a good idea of what necessaries cost; and eggs, to quote yet another item, seem to be a decided luxury at 2*s.* apiece. At Buluwayo the official market list of prices current for the week ending November 28, 1896, stated that oysters fetched £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; kippered herrings 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and candles £2 for a sixteen-ounce box.

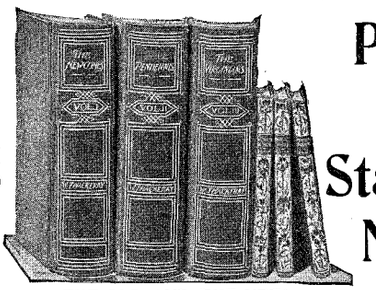
At the present moment the ordinary quotations for drinkables in Cape Colony are 2*s.* 6*d.* for a whisky and soda, 2*s.* per bottle for lager beer, soda and milk 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a bottle of whisky 8*s.* What the current prices must be "up-country" it is hard to conjecture, but it is interesting to note that in time of peace a glass of cognac at Johannesburg fetched 2*s.*, lager beer (costing 2*d.* in Berlin) 4*s.* a bottle, the cheapest clarets and hocks 10*s.* a bottle, and the commonest sparkling Moselle one guinea.—*Collier's Weekly.*

WOMEN COMMANDERS.—Young Queen Wilhelmina's joy knew no bounds not long ago when the Kaiser appointed her colonel of the Fifteenth Hussars, tho it was not her first command. Shortly after coming to power she conducted a review of twenty-thousand troops in right royal fashion. Being an intrepid horsewoman, and interested in the different movements, her reviews always pass off without a single hitch. Her mother can also lead a regiment on the field, but she much prefers following her daughter in a comfortable victoria. The Queen of Saxony is highly popular with her soldiers, and often displays her gorgeous uniform at the monthly drills of her corps, the Second Royal Saxon Queen's Hussar's. The Queen of Greece gets much satisfaction and a fair amount of glory from being the only lady admiral in the world. Alexander III. was always extremely fond of his young relative, and, knowing her Majesty's passion for the sea, gave her ships instead of troops.—*Newark News.*

THE BEGINNING OF A CAREER.—Mr. Archibald Forbes's entrance upon the career of war correspondent was, it is stated, decided by fate. His first step was to enter a cigar-shop at the bottom of Ludgate-hill, where he bought a cigar, and threw the names of the four or five principal


# The Best Summer Books.

## Dickens' and Thackeray's Works.



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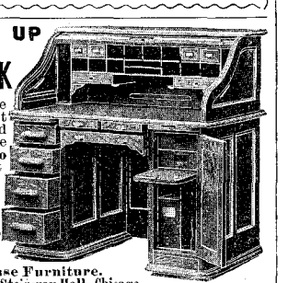

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daily newspapers in London into his hat before drawing lots to decide which of them he should first approach. The name that he drew out was that of *The Daily News*. Without delay he sought out Mr. (now Sir J. R.) Robinson, whom he then met for the first time, was promptly engaged, and in the Franco-German and other wars did yeoman service for that journal.—*Westminster Gazette.*

FIVE TIMES HIT IN ONE ENGAGEMENT.—Mr. Treves, consulting surgeon with the forces, sends to *The British Medical Journal* particulars of the case of an officer in the present war whose experience in the way of wounds must be unique: He was shot in an engagement and fell. He rose and tried to walk toward a fellow officer. He was again shot and fell. He got up and made a second attempt to move, when he was shot a third time. He could move no more, and when lying on the ground was shot a fourth time. In due course the stretcher-bearers arrived, and as he was being carried down he was shot a fifth time, and one of his bearers was shot at the same moment, so that his stretcher was dropped to the ground. Of the five injuries four involved the limbs and back. It is interesting to learn that altho there was no operation, the officer made an excellent recovery, thanks largely to his pluck and fine health and the care of his surgeon.—*Westminster Gazette.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**No Danger.**—"He sat on my joke." "That was safe." "Safe?" "Yes. There wasn't any point to it."—*Harlem Life.*

**A Measure of Time.**—"Have you lived very long in the suburbs?" "Not so very long; only about fourteen cooks."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**From Experience.**—PARKE: "They say a horse has every disease that a human being has. Do you believe it?"

JANE: "I know it. I bought one from a friend recently."—*Life.*

**Self-Betrayal.**—DE TANQUE: "Sheen anysing o' my fren' Jaggson lash few minitsh?"

BARTENDER: "He was here about half an hour ago."

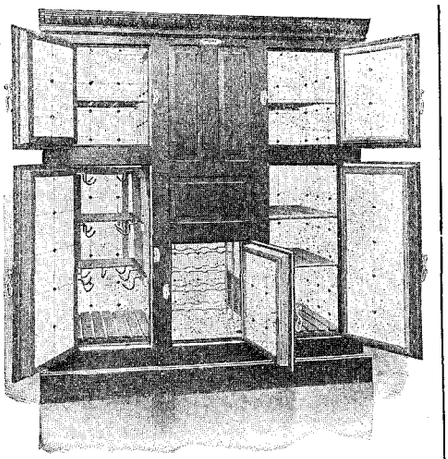
DE TANQUE: "Alone, or was I wish 'im?"—*Exchange.*

**A Matter of Course.**—"Now," said Mr. Meekton, as he got into his overcoat and pulled on his mittens, "I must go home and explain to Henrietta." "Is she demanding an explanation?" "Certainly." "What about?" "My dear sir, how do I know? I haven't been home yet."—*Washington Star.*

**Tommy Carries His Point.**—"Tommy Tucker?" "Yes, ma'am." "In this sentence, 'Esau, go to your seat,' parse 'Esau.'" "Esau's a proper noun, masculine gender, third person singular—"

### How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Built to order for George P. Jones, Findlay, Ohio

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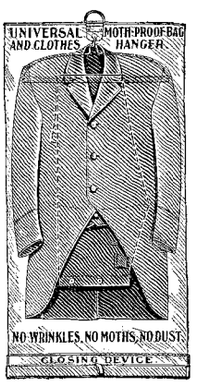


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The coat, vest, and trousers are all supported by a combined Clothes Hanger placed within the coat.

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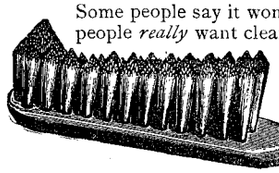

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"How do you make that out?" "Isau, Usau, Esau—ouch!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Appropriate Songs.**—The toper—"Swallow, Happy Swallow."

The sleepyhead—"Let Me Dream Again."

Seasick passengers—"There is a Land."

The football player—"After the Ball."

Actors and singers—"Call Me Back Again."

The bookkeeper—"A Charge to Keep I Have."

The woman in search of a reason—"Because."

The farmer—"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

Unsuccessful theatrical manager—"Tiers, Idle Tiers."

The typesetter.—"The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Excuse me," said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music conservatory, "but I hope you'll give me what information you have and not make any fuss." "What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry. "Why, that little affair, you know." "I don't understand." "Why, you see, we got a tip from the boarding-house next door that somebody here has been murdering Wagner, and the boss sent me down to work up the case."—*Exchange.*

**Confusing.**—A tourist gives the following as an example of the rigid formality with which the officials in some parts of Russia act:

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL: "You can't stay in this country, sir."

TRAVELER: "Then I'll leave it."

OFFICIAL: "Have you a permit to leave?"

TRAVELER: "No, sir."

OFFICIAL: "Then you can not go. I give you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you shall do."—*Exchange.*

# Current Events.

## Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 30.—General French's efforts are being directed toward preventing any well-organized retreat of the burghers.

All British subjects are ordered to leave the Transvaal on short notice.

May 1.—Lord Roberts's turning movement has apparently begun, Maxwell's brigade advancing to Kalkfontein and General Hamilton's troops also pushing on toward Winburg from Thabanchu.

May 2.—Sharp fighting in the kopjes north of Thabanchu, Orange Free State, is reported.

King Oscar of Norway and Sweden declares his sympathies are with the British.

May 3.—General Hamilton defeats the Boers at Hontuek, Orange Free State.

May 4.—Lord Roberts reports that the advance of his army has moved forward from Brandfort toward the Vet River, Orange Free State, and that General Hunter's division had crossed the Vaal River north of Kimberley without opposition on the way.

General Hart's column occupies Smithfield Orange Free State.

May 5.—Lord Roberts reports a further advance northward by General Hamilton.

The Boers are reported to be trekking northward from points on the western border of the Free State.

May 6.—Lord Roberts reports that the British column under Pole-Carew has forced the passage of the Vet River, after severe fighting.

General Barton's brigade of Hunter's Mafeking relief force meets with stubborn opposition north of Vaal River, but the Boers are driven from ridge to ridge.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 30.—Advices from Bogota say that the time of the **concessions for the Panama Canal** has been extended six years.

May 1.—**M. Dupuy de Lome,** former Spanish Minister at Washington, is appointed **Ambassador to Italy.**

—**Munkacsy,** the well-known painter, **dies in an asylum** at Bonn.

—The **Palaces of Fine Arts** at the Paris Exposition **are opened** by President Loubet.

May 2.—*Philippines.*—A Manila despatch says the belief is growing that **Aguinaldo was killed** by the Igorottis late in December.

May 3.—*Philippines.*—An **American force is surrounded** by insurgents on the island of Panay, and suffers severe loss.

The **peasant uprising in Bulgaria** is assuming serious proportions.

May 4.—**The Emperor of Austria** arrives in Berlin to attend the ceremonies incident to the coming of age of the Crown Prince.

The German Emperor transmits **a famine relief fund of 500,000 marks,** raised in Berlin, to the Viceroy of India.

May 5.—General Otis **sails from Manila** for San Francisco.

**Cholera is adding to the horrors** of the famine in India, where districts populated by 93,500,000 persons are affected.

Active preparations for the coming **municipal elections** in Cuba are in progress.

May 6.—The **Colombian rebels** are reported to have **bought a torpedo-boat from Germany** for the purpose of attacking the port of Sabanilla.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 30.—*Senate:* A motion to consider **Mr. Pettigrew's resolution** of sympathy with the Boers **is defeated** by a vote of 29 to 20.

The President **signs the Hawaiian civil government** bill.

May 1.—*Senate:* The **Alaskan civil code bill** is passed.

May 2.—*House:* **The Nicaragua canal bill is passed** by a vote of 225 to 35, after an exciting debate.

May 3.—*Senate:* **The army appropriation bill** and 137 private pension bills are passed.

*House:* The free homes bill is passed.

May 4.—*Senate:* **The army reorganization and the fortifications appropriation bills** are passed.

May 5.—*House:* The **sundry civil appropriation bill** is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 30.—**Admiral Dewey** is in Chicago.

The testimony in the Cœur d'Alene investigation is finished.

May 1.—**Anniversary of the Battle of Manila** is celebrated in Chicago.

**Strikes are begun** in many parts of the country for shorter hours.

The sessions of the **Ecumenical Missionary Conference** are closed.

May 2.—The **Methodist General Conference** opens in Chicago.

Secretary Long **reprimands Capt. French E. Chadwick** for his reflections on Admiral Schley.

May 3.—President McKinley decides to appoint **ex-President Sanford B. Dole governor** of Hawaii.

**Admiral Dewey** reaches St. Louis from Chicago.

Governor Roosevelt signs a bill providing **higher salaries for teachers.**

May 4.—**General Otis** is relieved of his command in the Philippines, and **General MacArthur** is designated to succeed him.

May 5.—**Two treaties are signed at the State Department,** one extending the time for ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the other extending the time for delimitation of the Mexican boundary.

**No United States Minister will be sent** to Turkey until the indemnity claims are paid.

May 6.—**Admiral Dewey** arrives at Memphis.

**The New Gymnastics.**

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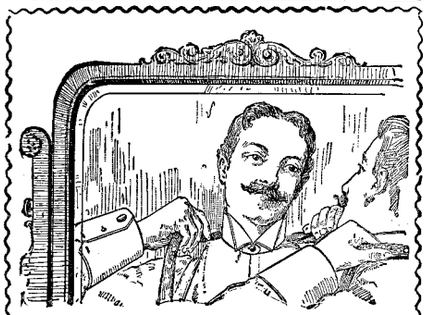

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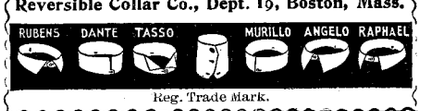


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## CHESS.

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### Solution of Problems.

No. 467.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—Q 8 / K—K 6 | 2. Kt—B 5 ch / K—B 6 | 3. Q—R 8, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Q—Q 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 4 | 2. Q—B 7 ch / K—Q 5 | 3. Q x B, mate |
| | 2. ..... / K—Kt 5 | 3. B—K sq, mate |
| 1. ..... / B—B 4 | 2. Q x P ch / K—K 6 | 3. Q—B 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / P—K 4 | 3. Q x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / Kt—Q 2 | 2. Q—R 5 / K—K 6 | 3. Q— B 3, mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Murray Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; N. L. G., Colgate University; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland.

Comments: "Of superior strength and subtlety"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "A work of genius; Marin is cruel to solvers"—F. S. F.; "A fine piece of work"—E. H. J.; "The key and subsequent moves are easy; but the fine mates and other praiseworthy features offset shortcomings"—W. W.; "A beauty"—S. M. M.; "A mathematical beauty"—W. R. C.; "Not very difficult"—W. B. M.; "Splendid"—B. M.; "Key hard to find"—G. P.

F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; Margaret A. Crowe, Denton, Tex.; E. Pendleton, Wytheville, Va, got 466; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee, 464; C. F. Mills, Glens Falls, N. Y., 465. F. L. Taylor, Pullman, Wis., got 464 and 466.

### Ending of Max Lange's Game.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R—R sq ch / Kt in | 2. R x Kt ch / K x R | 3. R—K sq / Q—Q 5 ch | 4. B x Q / K—R 6 |
| | 5. B—B 3 / Any | 6. R—R sq, mate | |

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| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teichman | 9½ | 2½ | Lee | 4 | 6 |
| Gunsberg | 9 | 5 | Loman | 4½ | 7½ |
| Mason | 8 | 3 | Tie jen | 4 | 8 |
| Ward | 8 | 3 | Jones | 3½ | 7½ |
| Van Vliet | 8 | 4 | Physick | 2 | 10 |
| Blackburne | 7 | 4 | Passmore | 1½ | 10½ |
| Lawrence | 6 | 6 | | | |


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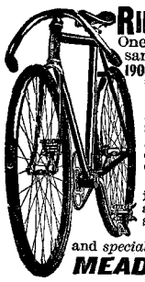

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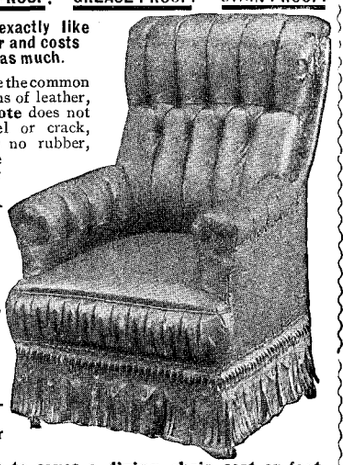

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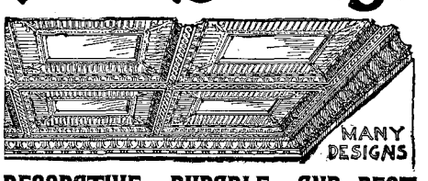


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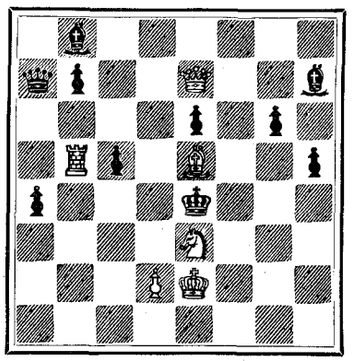
### Problem 470.

By H. VON GOTTSCHALL.

First Prize, Fifth American Chess-Congress Tourney.

(Contributed by J. R. Warn.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### The Composite Game.

We started this game with four moves:

| | *White.* | *Black.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| 2 | Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 | B—Kt 5 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 | Castles | Kt x P |

This is, we believe, the best defence to the Ruy Lopez attack. We have received only two moves: F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, White 5, P—Q 4; E. A. Johnson, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Black 5, P—Q 4. This last move is a departure from the play adopted by the students of the Spanish Opening, and we believe is very weak, as it permits White to force the center. B—K 2 is, probably, the best move.

Several names have been received since the game was started. We will give the late comers an opportunity to play in this game or in another.

### Splendid Chess.

(From "Modern Chess-Brilliancies.")

Vienna Opening.

| | FALKBEER. *White.* | ANDERSSEN. *Black.* | | FALKBEER. *White.* | ANDERSSEN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P—K 4 | P—Kt 4 | 17 | Kt-K B 3 | Kt—K B 3 |
| 2 | Kt—Q B 3 | P—K B 4 (a) | 18 | Q—R 4 | B—K Kt 5 |
| 3 | P x P | Kt—K B 3 | 19 | Kt x K P | B—K R 4 |
| 4 | P-K Kt 4 | B—Q B 4 | 20 | B—B 3 | B—K 6 ch |
| 5 | P—Kt 5 | Castles (b) | 21 | K—Kt sq | B x K B P |
| 6 | P x Kt | Q x P | 22 | Q x B | Kt—Q 4 |
| 7 | Q—B 3 | B—Kt 3 | 23 | R x Kt (d) | R x Q |
| 8 | P—Q 3 | P—Q B 3 | 24 | R—Q 7 | Q—B sq |
| 9 | Kt—K 4 | Q—K 2 | 25 | Kt-Kt 6 ch | R P x Kt |
| 10 | B—Q 2 | P—Q 4 | 26 | R x K Kt P | R—K B 6 |
| 11 | P—B 6 | Q—Q B 2 | 27 | B—K 5 | Q—K B sq |
| 12 | Castles (c) | P x Kt | 28 | R—K B 7 dis. ch | K—Kt sq |
| 13 | Q P x P | R x P | 29 | R x R dis. ch | K—R 2 |
| 14 | B—B 4 ch | K—R sq | 30 | R x Q | and wins (e) |
| 15 | Q—R 5 | Kt—Q 2 | | | |
| 16 | P—K B 4 | R—K B sq | | | |

*Notes.*

(a) Weak play!

(b) The game is now resolved into a Muzio Gambit; White, however having the move, and his Q Kt being in play, which makes all the difference.

(c) Grandly played. And against such an opponent!

(d) Another splendid sacrifice! If 23.., P x R; 24 Kt—Kt 6 ch, wins the Black Queen,

(e) One of the finest games on record.

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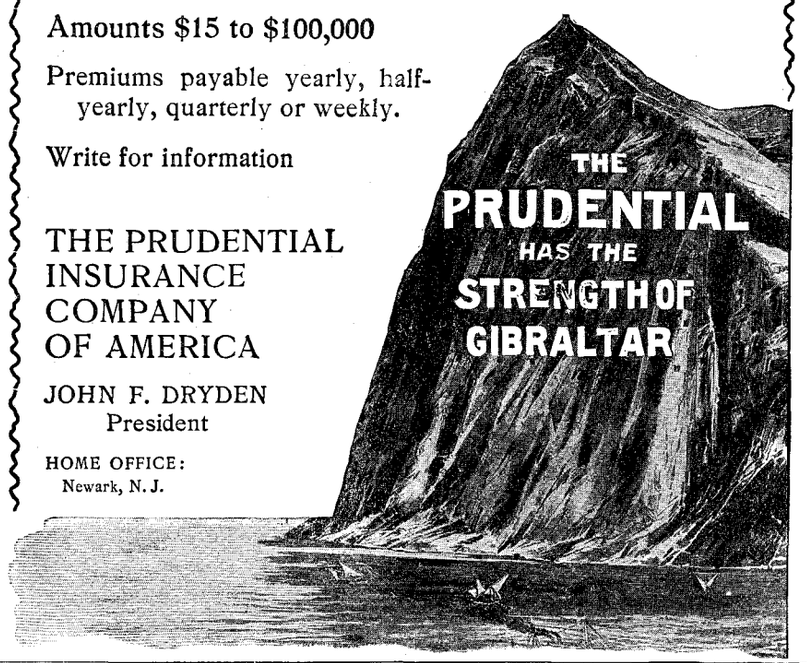




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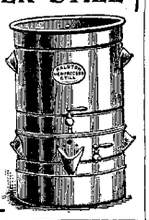



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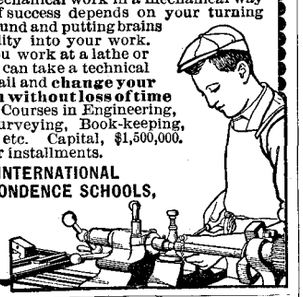



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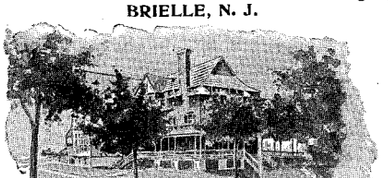

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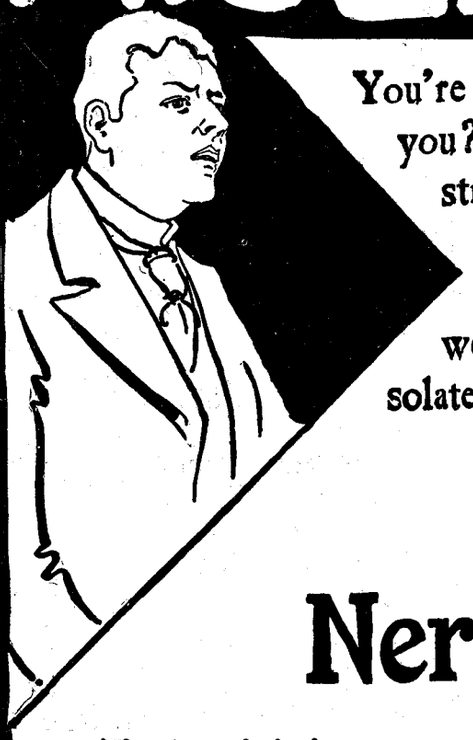

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